

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1850.

[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

## THE GREEK DIFFICULTY.

HER MAJESTY'S Speech at the opening of the Session was particularly emphatic upon the peaceable state of our relations with foreign Powers. The Speech, however, had scarcely been uttered, when intelligence was received from the Mediterranean, to the effect that we were actually at war with one of the minor powers of Europe. The intelligence turns out to be correct; and Great Britain, one of the three states that guaranteed the independence, and constituted themselves the protectors of Greece, has suddenly broken off her relations with the Greek Government. Her Ambassador has withdrawn from Athens; her Admiral has declared the Grecian coast in a state of blockade; and we, a great power, are virtually at war with this little one, without having consulted, it would appear, our co-protectors of France and Russia, or taken any step to justify our conduct either to them or to Europe. The intelligence is startling enough, when thus nakedly stated. It becomes still more so, upon investigation of the circumstances that have placed us in this unhappy position.

Some time ago, as we learn from the statement made to the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston when questioned upon Monday evening, a Mr. Finlay, a British subject long established in Greece, was in possession of a piece of land in the vicinity of the palace of King Otho. That land was forcibly and illegally seized, and converted into gardens for the King's palace, without the slightest compensation or offer of compensation having been made to its lawful

owner. This was the first cause of quarrel, and occurred apparently about four years ago. There was also, it appears, another British subject in the city of Athens, a Jew of Gibraltar, named Pacifico, whose house was attacked and plundered in mid-day by a mob, partly composed of Greek soldiers, and incited to the offence by the son of the Greek Minister at War. Mr. Pacifico demanded and was denied compensation. This was the second cause of quarrel; but we are not precisely informed of the date of its occurrence, although one account states it to have taken place no less than twenty-four years ago! Lord Palmerston further alleged, without condescending to enter minutely into the particulars, "that there were other cases of injustice towards subjects of the Ionian Islands, who had claims of indemnity either for plunder or bodily ill-usage;" but the principal bone of contention between the great British wolf and the little Grecian lamb is as to the sovereignty of the two small islands of Ceri and Sapienza. According to the views of King Otho and his advisers, these islands are part of Greece; according to the views of the British Government, they form part of the Ionian Republic. Lord Palmerston relies upon three treaties to support the right of the Ionian Republic, and of Great Britain as its protector: the original treaty of 1800 between us and Russia, by which, with the consent of the Sultan, the Ionian state was constituted and declared to consist of certain islands, the two in dispute being of the number; the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, which confirmed the treaty of 1800; and the treaty of 1832, by which the kingdom of Greece was itself constituted, and which expressly declared the limits both of

Greece and the Ionian Republic. All of these claims appear to be of somewhat ancient date—the latter more especially—and to have formed subjects of friendly negotiation from time to time between the two Governments. It does, therefore, seem rather surprising that, all at once—as if we had suddenly lost patience and the power of self-control—our Minister at the Court of Athens should insist upon a settlement within so short a period as twenty-four hours. It is unprecedentedly sharp practice, to use the mildest expression to designate it; but, sharp as it was, it was the course actually adopted. The British Admiral, after dining with King Otho in a friendly manner on one day, proceeded on the morrow to blockade his ports, and declare him an enemy of Great Britain. The country is willing to believe that later dispatches, of which the Government is in daily anticipation, and which will and must be laid before Parliament, will throw a further light upon the subject, and rob it of its present rather ugly character. In the meantime, the circumstances are not of a nature to impress the public mind in favour of the conduct of the parties who are responsible to the people of England for what has been done, nor to allay the jealous feelings with which the other Powers of Europe are but too prone to regard all our proceedings in the Mediterranean.

It has been alleged that the Government of Greece is an unworthy Government; that these degenerate Greeks are utterly undeserving of the enthusiasm once manifested in their cause by the great nations of western Europe; that they do not understand public or private liberty; and that they exist in a state of semi-



"TREE OF LIBERTY," CUT DOWN IN PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



barbarism, and break faith with this and all other countries towards whom they have contracted engagements. These allegations are for the most part but too well founded; and to be as perfidious as a Greek, has become a common term of reproach in Europe. But conceding all these things, and supposing moreover that the British Government has justice on its side in all the demands it has made upon King Otho and his ministers, it does not seem altogether consistent, either with our dignity or with common discretion, to act the part of a blustering bully, and proceed to extremities against a weak State, when we would not have resorted to them against a Power able to cope with us. Greek duplicity is no excuse for British blustering. Nor is this the only part of the case that looks ill upon investigation. We may, strictly speaking, be justified by the law and practice of nations in enforcing payment of compensation due to British subjects for injuries and outrages inflicted upon them; but we are not justified, as the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Brougham remarked, in coercing the Greek Government into a cession of territory without the consent of the other Powers who, equally with ourselves, are the sworn guardians of the Greek State. The cases of Mr. Finlay and the Gibraltar Jew are matters in which neither the French nor the Russian Government is concerned; they are entirely between us and the Greek Government: and though France and Russia might in such case act the part of friendly advisers, and counsel moderation, they would have no right to consider themselves aggrieved if we thanked them for their advice, and declined taking it. They might, as friends of Greece and of Great Britain, deplore that differences should have arisen which admitted of no other than a forcible settlement; but there, their functions would stop. But, in a question relating to the extent of the Grecian territory, and to the possession of these two islands of Cerigo and Sapienza—unimportant and valueless as they may be—or, in fact, to a single inch of the Greek dominions—we have clearly no right to proceed to extremities in the enforcement of our claim, without consulting the two Powers who, with ourselves, form the Greek Protectorate. It is not simply our business—it is theirs also. Any assumption on our part, of authority to treat it without their co-operation and consent, is impolitic and unwarrantable, to say the least of it, and may in its consequences be fatal to the continuance of a good understanding between us. Powerful as we are, we cannot afford such a quarrel as this; and it is earnestly to be desired, that we may get out of it as soon as possible, and with the least possible loss of dignity. We have quite enough upon our hands at home and in our colonies, without embroiling ourselves with any Power in Europe; and the sooner we solve this Grecian difficulty, by accepting the friendly mediation of our allies, the better for all parties. We have not as yet gone too far to withdraw honourably.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The month of February seems destined to be fatal to the peace of Paris; and, accordingly, no sooner does it begin than insurrectionary violence displays itself. During the past week riots of a revolutionary character have taken place in that capital; the ostensible cause of which was the removal of some of the decayed trees of liberty which disfigured the Boulevards—the original intention of the authorities being not to disturb those which had taken root and germinated. The first exhibition of actual resistance and violence on the part of the populace occurred on Monday, and the origin of the *émeute* was the attempt by the police to cut down the tree of liberty in the Rue St. Martin. Tumultuous assemblages began to be grouped around them as they commenced the work of demolition, and the police were speedily compelled to seek for safety in flight. The troops then arrived, and a collision took place, in the course of which five men were seriously wounded—one, it is said, mortally. The mob then fell back.

General de Lamoricière, who was passing at the time, had a narrow escape. He was on his way in a hack cab to the Rue Richelieu, when, hearing of some disturbances, he directed the driver to go by the Boulevards. On reaching the Porte St. Denis he saw that the crowd had become so compact as to render a passage impossible, so he determined to go back; but he was too late—the crowd had gathered behind the carriage, and the General being recognised, a man, putting his head in, called upon him to cry "*Vive la République!*" M. Lamoricière saw no inconvenience in doing this; but a second and third injunction of the same kind was followed by a blow on the head from a man who cried out "*Salute the Republic!*" General Lamoricière then left his carriage with some difficulty, and ran into a lane, followed by an excited mob. Turning, and having reached the Boulevard, he was met by an old fellow-officer, who gave him shelter in his house; not, however, before another blow on the head had deprived him of his hat. The crowd remained at the door, and the General was obliged to make his escape by breaking through a wall, entering another house, from whence he escaped home.

In the course of the evening, thirty-two individuals were arrested at the place of meeting of the "*Association des Marchands de Vin*," Rue Jean Robert; and twenty-three others at a branch establishment in the Rue de Poitou. About 200 arrests were made altogether. The majority of them are said to be pardoned insurgents from Belle Isle. On the tree of liberty at the Porte St. Martin, the inscription of "*Vive la République Nouvelle*" had been placed.

This tree was also decorated with fresh wreaths and ribbons; a small bust of Liberty was placed on the trunk; and under it, a placard, with an extract from the *Code Pénal*. The mob formed a circle about the tree, dancing, and singing the *Marseillaise*; and lanterns and torches gleamed in every direction.—(See the *Illustration* at page 96.)

During the night, by order of the Prefect of Police, troops of *sergents de ville*, headed by the Commissary of Police, proceeded to various parts of the city, and cut down several "*Liberty trees*;" *sergents* being posted, like *redettes*, at the corners of the streets, to keep watch—a cart being close at hand, to convey away the trees.—(See the *Illustration* upon the preceding page.)

On Tuesday the *Moniteur* published a proclamation, stating that the only reason why some of the trees of liberty had been cut down was that they impeded the thoroughfares, and those now remaining would be respected, except they should give rise to discontent and tumult, when the Government would instantly order their removal. This, however, did not satisfy the people, who began to assemble in crowds in the Quartier St. Martin. At noon numerous groups of men in blouses filled the streets about the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers and the Boulevards. The *sergents de ville* had some difficulty in keeping open path through the streets, and General Changarnier went out on horseback with an escort of dragoons and visited the scene of the preceding day's riot. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, the crowd became so thick and compact about the Porte St. Martin, that troops had to be ordered up to keep the streets clear; but up to five o'clock, no occurrence of a serious character took place. Subsequent to that hour, however, the crowds which had decreased in number again swelled to formidable proportions. At half-past five, several men, acting in concert, succeeded in hoisting to the top of the tree of liberty, in the Carré St. Martin, the triangular level, which is the symbol of equality. Red ribbons also were placed around in profusion, and none were allowed to come near the tree without saluting these Republican *insignia* by word and gesture. These facts being reported to the competent authorities, the following proclamation was ordered to be made:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF PARIS.—The Minister of the Interior caused a proclamation to be made public this morning, announcing that if the trees of liberty should become objects of disorders they should be taken down. In consequence of the disorders, which all may have witnessed, and which broke forth around the tree of the Rue St. Martin, several battalions have been sent to take them down.

Which step being decided on, was immediately taken. At half-past eight in the evening a formidable body of troops, under the command of a general, marched to the Porte and Carré St. Martin, and occupied those places and the adjacent streets, whilst the trees of liberty on the Boulevard and in the Carré, as also others in the vicinity, were cut down. This proceeding appeared to cause profound irritation to the groups that were hanging about; but they were so completely overawed by the display of force that they ventured to utter no cries, and did not even willingly reply to the simple questions of bystanders. After the trees were cut down, some *gamins* broke up the branches and carried them away. A large body of troops was stationed for some time near the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, and others patrolled the adjacent streets. There were also strong bodies of *sergents de ville* on the Boulevards. In the Rue St. Martin there was a rather large assemblage of curious, but not sufficient to interrupt the circulation. Most of the shops in that street, and on the Boulevard near the Porte, were closed.

The night passed over quietly; the troops, however, were kept in readiness in barracks to act promptly in case of need.

On Wednesday there was no repetition of the turbulence of the preceding days, and tranquillity has become completely restored.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has returned to London, as Ambassador of the Republic, on an extraordinary mission. M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been for some time past in Paris, attending to his duties as a member of the Assembly. Since he left London, no one has been appointed in his stead, and he is now allowed to resume his place as Ambassador Extraordinary. It is understood that M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been called on suddenly to repair to London, in consequence of the serious nature of the recent news from Greece, and the threatening position of Austria and Prussia with respect to Switzerland.

### ITALIAN STATES.

There is nothing of interest from this quarter.

### AUSTRIA.

Female torture is again resumed by Austrian officials, in the dependencies which have the misfortune to belong to the Imperial Crown. We learn from Klausenburg, in Transylvania, that the wife of a respectable lawyer, of the name of Csai, was lately condemned to be flogged in the market-place, for having concealed her son-in-law, who had served as an officer in the Hungarian army. As the poor woman was laid forth, she took down the portrait of Kossuth from the wall, pressed it to her heart, and thus prepared went on with the flogging and dignity of a martyr to suffer for the cause of her country. Fortunately the regimental surgeon interfered, and declared her too weak to bear the punishment, on which she was sent to hard labour in the common prison.

### SWITZERLAND.

Apprehensions have been excited of a hostile demonstration against the Federal Republic by Austria and Prussia, on account of the presumed countenance given to the political refugees residing there, who avail themselves of their vicinity to those countries to organise revolutionary conspiracy against their Governments with impunity, and unrestrained by the Federal authorities. On this subject the Swiss Minister in Paris has addressed a letter to the *Journal des Débats* in answer to some remarks of that paper. The Minister states that on the 16th of July last, the Swiss Federal Council, of its own accord, ordered the expulsion of all the refugees who had been civil or military leaders, and who had abused the asylum granted to them in Switzerland. Among those expelled were MM. Struve, Heinzen, Mieroslawsky, Ravaux, Siegel, Willich, Blenker, Brentzno, Doll, Metternich, and others.

### GREECE.

Accounts from Athens of the 17th ult. represent Sir W. Parker as about to blockade the coast of Greece, on account of the refusal of the Greek Government to comply with the following claims, as illegal and inadmissible. Sir W. Parker is also stated to have taken possession of the *Otho* steamer at the Piræus, and other Greek vessels of war at Salamis. The demands are:—

1. Indemnity for Monsieur Pacifico, ex-Portuguese Consul, whose house at Athens was sacked in 1846, during the Holy Week.
2. Indemnity for an English ship, thrown by a tempest on the coast of Mague, and pillaged by the inhabitants of the place.
3. Satisfaction for the insult offered to the British flag at Patras, in the Meriditti affair.
4. Satisfaction for violence offered to an Ionian subject in the same city.
5. Indemnity for the English travellers plundered last year by the brigands.
6. The immediate restitution of the islands of Cerigo and Sapienza on the coast of the Peloponnese, of which England claims possession as appertaining by right to the Ionian States.

### UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 23rd ult. from New York have come to hand. The President, in a letter to Congress, had earnestly recommended that the proposed constitution for California should receive the sanction of Congress. In another message he strongly urges on Congress the propriety and expediency of fitting out an expedition to proceed in search of Sir John Franklin.

General Cass's speech in the Senate, on the Wilmot proviso, and General Taylor's special message to the House of Representatives, in reply to a resolution of that body, calling upon him for information concerning the subject of which the message treats, show that the administration have taken the ground that the question of slavery in the new territories should be left to the inhabitants thereof—that it should remain with them to decide, in forming their constitutions, whether slavery shall or shall not be recognised. The effect of such a policy, if it be adopted, will be, it is feared, to keep that exciting question open until all the territories shall have a population sufficient in numbers to entitle them to be admitted as states, and to keep this political sore festering, and make it a test question in the election for members of the next Congress.

The criminal trials growing out of the Forest and Macready riot, in front of the Astor-place Theatre, on the 10th of May last, have been concluded by the acquittal of Captain Rynders, who was indicted for inciting that riot, which led to the death of twenty-four persons, and the wounding of fifty or sixty more.

The emigrants that embarked for New York in the unfortunate ship *Caleb Grimeshaw*, had arrived there in the British barque *Sarah*, commanded by Captain Cook, who distinguished himself in rescuing them from death. Captain Cook is to be presented with the freedom of the city and a gold snuff-box. The merchants have taken measures, likewise, to present Captain Cook with a suitable testimonial of their appreciation of his conduct in rescuing those unfortunate creatures.

The Hungarian refugees are now at Washington. They have been received in a very flattering manner by the President, and the distinguished members of both Houses of Congress. The object of their visit to the seat of Government was to implore the President to intercede in behalf of Kossuth and his noble followers, with the Sultan. Their joy was great when they were informed that instructions to that effect had already been sent to the American minister in Constantinople.

The tide of emigration to California is as strong as ever. Every steam-ship which leaves the Atlantic coast for Chagres, and every sailing-vessel which goes via Cape Horn, is crowded with adventurers.

The Nicaragua difficulty is in process of adjustment. Several interviews between Sir Henry Bulwer and the American Secretary of State have been held, and it is generally believed that the subject will be disposed of in such a way as to make the territory through which the proposed canal shall be constructed neutral, and under the protection of England and the United States, and such other commercial nations as may choose to assume such position; the canal itself to be open to the commerce of the whole world.

The intelligence from Canada possesses no feature of importance.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our accounts from Nicaragua mention that Grey Town remained undisturbed; but the British residents were anxiously waiting the arrival of a vessel of war to protect their property, in anticipation of a movement from the interior, and which it was said would be supported by an American squadron expected from Havannah.

A special courier, with important despatches to Lord Palmerston, from her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Bogota, and which should have been put on board the *Medway* at Cartagena, had not been heard of, although the *Medway* waited ten hours beyond her appointed time. The courier is supposed to have been drowned in crossing the river Magdalena.

### CALIFORNIA.

We have intelligence from this distant quarter, *via* the West Indies, up to Dec. 1. The precious ore was still found in abundance, but dysentery prevailed to a very great extent. A good deal of interest had been excited at San Francisco by the exhibition of some remarkable specimens of gold embedded in quartz rock, said to have been found in newly-discovered and inexhaustible quarries. Gold had been found within ten miles of Panama.

### WEST INDIES.

By the mail-packet *Medway* we have accounts this week from Jamaica to Jan. 7th. The island was healthy. The Christmas holidays passed off quietly. The Rum Duty Bill had been sent from the Assembly to the Council without the appropriation clause. The session of the Legislature was likely to terminate in a few days.

In Trinidad the weather had set in very fine, and vegetation was luxuriant, the crops being very promising. Some discontent on political grounds prevailed.

Accounts from British Guiana mention that the Combined Court had been in session, and had transacted a great deal of business, without a recurrence of those harassing disputes which had characterised the year 1849. The estimates had been completed. The Court was about to pass a resolution to borrow not exceeding £250,000 of the loan of £500,000 sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament for the benefit of the West India colonies.

The weather, which had been very wet, causing the inundation of several coast estates, had improved a few days before the packet sailed, and several estates resumed grinding sugar.

In Antigua the weather was highly favourable, and the island had been visited with delightful rains. The yellow fever had nearly disappeared.

Advices from Hayti to the 4th state that an engagement has taken place near Aux Cayes, between the Dominican and Haytian fleets, in which the latter, having received severe injuries in the contest, escaped by running into shoal water.

The Dominican fleet have bombarded and burned Port River, and have also bombarded Dame Marke and several other small ports. The Emperor has extended the monopoly law to an extensive list of new articles, including lumber and other articles of import. The operation of this law has induced several foreign merchants to relinquish their business.

### INDIA.

Accounts, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, were received during the week. The dates are—Bombay, Jan. 3; Calcutta, Dec. 22.

Drs. Campbell and Hooker had been set at liberty by the Rajah of Sikhim.

From Peshawar we learn that the expedition, under the command of Colonel Lawrence, had chastised the refractory Eusufzee borderers in two engagements, in which the enemy were defeated with considerable loss on their side, and comparatively few casualties on our own. It was expected that these Eusufzees would be convinced by these examples of the folly of opposing the British power, and that the expeditionary column would shortly return to Peshawar.

The Governor-General was expected at Bombay about a fortnight after the departure of the mail.

From Calcutta we learn that, on the 11th of December, the barque *Canopus*, of Liverpool, and bound to that port, was burnt at the Sandheads. The fire was caused by an accident. The crew took to the boats, one of which, with the pilot, the second mate, and eleven of the men, was picked up; but the other, in which were the commander, Capt. Rowett, and the rest of the ship's company has not since been heard of.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The only news brought from this colony still relates to the anti-convict agitation, which, instead of moderating in its violence, appears rather to increase and extend in all directions. The association formed for the purpose of centralising the force of the movement continues to receive abundant support from the country districts; measures of indemnification against all mischief to those who have taken the pledge have been deemed necessary, and the result has been a very considerable accession of strength. The *South African Commercial Advertiser*, on the subject of a robbery recently committed, has the following observations, which mark the spirit that pervades the colony. The italics are those of our colonial contemporary:—

"Two suggestive incidents occurred on Thursday and Friday, at Green Point. The following note of them has just been received:—Two daring robberies have this week been committed at Green point, in the middle of the day. At Mr. King's on Thursday, and at Mr. Rutherford's on Friday. The property stolen consists chiefly of plate and jewellery. An Englishman, answering to the name of

Richard Williams, was apprehended by one of the road constables, yesterday afternoon, with part of the stolen property upon his person. The prisoner is a stranger. He will be examined this day, at the police court. The *experimentalist* in these cases is a *stranger*. It has been suggested that he is no stranger on board the *Neptune*. How long will men pretend to be blind?"

In the leading article of the same paper we find the following statements:— "This is the moment for universal and decisive action in the spirit of the pledge. The pressure is beginning to be felt in the proper quarters; the two last oxen furnished to the Government shambles were purchased from a couple of thieves! They were stolen from a Boer's span on the Downs. Both were committed for trial."

What the result of all this may be, it is not easy to foresee; but it is very evident that, unless matters are accommodated in some way, the commercial prosperity of the colony must suffer materially, and to an extent, probably, that the industry of years may be unable to restore.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.—Some steps are now being taken in Leeds to promote the objects of this great Industrial Exhibition. A meeting of influential parties connected with the woollen and worsted trade in the district of Leeds, convened by the Mayor, was held in the Council-room, at the Court-house, on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of nominating representatives of the different branches of the above trades to act on the local committee. John Gait, Esq., one of the commissioners resident in Leeds, and many other influential gentlemen, were present; Joseph Bateson, Esq., the Mayor, officiating as chairman. The proceedings were altogether of a preliminary character, and, from the conversation which took place, it seemed to be the feeling that a number of gentlemen should be nominated, whose names might be added to the committee formed some months ago; and that, when the committee was complete, they should select from their number an executive committee, and several local commissioners, the latter to form the medium of communication between the central committee and this district. This view was generally concurred in, and after the nomination of a number of gentlemen to represent the woollen merchants, the manufacturers, and the dyers, the blanket, carpet, worsted, and wool trades, a resolution was unanimously agreed to approving of the proposed exhibition. A similar meeting was held on the same day, of persons connected with the iron, steam-engine, and machine trades for the same purpose. Similar meetings took place on Tuesday of persons interested in the flax and glass trades; and on Wednesday, of persons connected with the silk and leather trades. At the meetings the best spirit prevailed, every allusion to the great project, and the important ends it is likely to subserve, being received with much favour.

NEW MODE OF CONSTRUCTING SHIPS.—At Liverpool, a plan has been just launched for building ships with iron ribs and all the interior parts strengthened with iron, but with the planking and exterior of wood, as in ordinary vessels of the old-fashioned construction. The planks are to be bolted to the iron, and it is believed by many parties conversant with the construction of ships, who have examined the various parts of the contrivance, that it will secure important advantages, amongst others, those of cheapness and superior strength. A model of a vessel on this construction has been exhibited in the Exchange and Underwriters' Rooms in that town, and has attracted much attention. It is said that a ship to be built on this plan has been recently laid down in one of the ship-yards there. She is to be a first-class vessel, and will not cost more than £10 per ton.

GAME-LAW VENGEANCE.—At the Ashendon petty sessions, on the 1st inst., Jesse Andrews, a labourer, of Westcott, who was brought up by warrant, was charged by George Griffin, gamekeeper for the Rev. George Chetwode, of Chilton House, before Messrs. Bernard and Martyn, with having, on the morning of the 22d ult., been armed and in pursuit of game, in Grove-wood, Wotton, the property of the Marquis of Chandos. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Jones, solicitor, of Aylesbury. Joseph King and Robert and Thos. Hine, watchers for the above reverend gentleman, proved the charge. It appeared the accused was found with a gun and a pheasant on him. The magistrates committed him to Aylesbury gaol for three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and required him at the expiration of that time to enter into his own security in £10, and to find two sureties in £10 each, or one in £20, for his good conduct for twelve months, and in default of his so doing, to be imprisoned for a further term of six months.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—The most destructive fire ever remembered in the neighbourhood occurred at the village of Ashwell, Herts, on Saturday night last, destroying property to the amount of from £25,000 to £30,000, consisting of the houses, buildings, and produce of six of the largest farms in the parish, amounting to nearly 1400 acres, of the estimated rental of £2775; twenty-six cottages of the yearly value of £85 10s.; two other houses partially burnt; three large malthouses in full work, filled with malt and stock barley; and the handsome Independent chapel. The fire was first observed at eleven o'clock, a little to the west of the centre of the village, on the premises of either Mr. John Westrope or Mr. Thomas Chapman, which are contiguous, the wind blowing at the time a stiff gale from the south-west, kindling a flame awfully sublime, and shrouding three of the farms and several cottages in less than twenty minutes in one mass of fire. This calamity, which has rendered thirty-two families houseless, and many clothesless, which has destroyed so large a portion of food, which has thrown sixty or seventy men and boys out of employment, was, there can be no doubt, the work of an incendiary. Three of the farms were occupied by Mr. John Chapman, Mr. Thomas Chapman, and Mr. John Lees, who are the owners; the others, the property of Mr. C. S. Tilling, were occupied by Mr. Charles Westrope, Mrs. Margaret Snow, Mr. John Westrope, St. John's College, Cambridge, Mr. Abraham Hart, and the farm buildings and malthouse belonging to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, by Mr. Edward Baron. The property, with the exception of two cottages, was insured, and the principal loss will fall on the Phoenix; but the Norwich, the Sun, the Farmers', and other offices, will be severe losers. The fire was confined to the south side of the High-street, which must be attributed in a great measure to the exertions of Mr. E. H. Fordham, Mr. T. Christy, the postmaster, and other inhabitants, whose well-directed efforts to prevent its crossing the road proved successful. The loss of live stock was but trifling, and the casualties confined to a broken arm and one or two severe contusions. The village was visited on Sunday and Monday by many thousand persons.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON CLERICAL DUTIES.—At a recent meeting in aid of the funds of the Society for the Employment of Additional Curates, the Bishop thus acquainted the meeting how he would act in disposing of the funds of the society:—"Where I find a willing and ready population, I would gladly relieve them; where I find a neglected, abandoned, godless population, still more gladly would I seek to aid them. I will aid on no principles of party—on no principles of private or individual pique or opinion. But if I find incumbents preferring their wretched ceremonial of a past time to the vital essence of Christianity—if I find men dwelling upon a dress in the church instead of the spirit in which the doctrines of that church should be taught, clinging to the surplice of ministrations instead of the word and vital truths of God—and telling me (for, unfortunately, I am not speaking of imaginary cases) that they must cling to those antiquated follies, unsanctioned alike by the letter and the spirit of Christ—telling me, I say, that they must cling to those antiquated follies, or that they must become infidels—then, on them I will not bestow your bounty. And if I find, under the affected plea of Catholicism, and the ancient customs of your Church, any claiming to themselves the right of withholding baptism and burial from others—sending children from the church gates whose parents are anxiously craving for them to be received into that Church—sending the same child unbaptised from their church gates, in consequence of the want of that baptism which they themselves refuse—on them will I not bestow your bounty."

ANOTHER SAVINGS-BANK ROBBERY.—The Hull savings-bank appears to have been in the hands of a dishonest actuary, and the accounts are now in course of examination. So far as that examination has been conducted, from the present time to the year 1839, the inquiry has revealed fraudulent entries, amounting, we are informed, to £2580. This is the whole extent of fraudulent entries yet ascertained; but it appears, from the published accounts, that the claims of the depositors amount to £351,566 16s. 11d. The bank's investment in Government securities is £346,166 3s. 10d., and the cash in its treasurer's hands £1780, making a total of £347,946 3s. 10d. The actual deficiency, therefore, appears to be £3620 13s. 1d. Very fortunately, the bank has a surplus fund of £3450; and holds security from the late actuary for £2000, and therefore the funds of the bank are more than sufficient to cover its liabilities. But, nevertheless, it does appear extraordinary that defalcations to those large amounts can have been going on, year after year, without detection. To say the least, there must have been great laxity in the management.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM MEETING AT LEICESTER.—On Tuesday evening a large meeting was held in Leicester in the spacious New Hall; Mr. Wm. Biggs, manufacturer, in the chair. On the platform were Sir J. Walsley, M.P.; George Thompson, Esq., M.P.; J. Ellis, Esq., M.P.; R. Harris, Esq., M.P., and many other influential manufacturers and inhabitants of Leicester and its vicinity. The meeting was addressed by the members for the borough of Leicester, Sir Joshua Walsley, and other speakers; and resolutions were unanimously carried approving of Parliamentary and financial reform.

AYLESBURY SAVINGS-BANK ROBBERY.—The defalcations of the savings-bank may now be said to have reached a sum approaching to £1000. The examination of the books exhibited an utter want of care on the part of those who, it is supposed, would have paid greater attention to their own business. In some instances blank checks must have been signed by parties withdrawing a part of their deposits; and some who suppose their amount at the bank to have been reduced by withdrawing a sum of £5, find to their disappointment that the checks they have signed have been filled up for £45, the larger amount having been withheld and appropriated by Stratton, who, on many occasions, must have had narrow escapes of detection, as the purloining of bank deposits by him may be traced as far back as the year 1845.

At Greenock, on the 31st ult., there was launched from the building-yard of Messrs Robert Steele and Co., the British and North American mail steam-ship *Asia*. This is the largest vessel belonging to the company, or that has yet been launched from any building-yard in the Clyde. Her length is 265 feet, breadth 37 feet, and tonnage 2226 tons, n. m. Her model is much admired by competent judges, and she is expected fully to sustain the reputation which the vessels of the Cunard line have achieved for the rapidity and punctuality of their voyages across the Atlantic.



*IRELAND.*

*E. Taku* then rose and said in a concluding speech, that, having made the profession of allegiance to the Queen's Government, in reference to the late murders he asked them if they were all prepared to give their concurrence to the sentence which had been passed upon the Maori prisoner, that he should be put to death; he now called upon them to make a public declaration; they gave their assent in the most emphatic manner, which was three times repeated.





BANQUET GIVEN AT WELLINGTON TO NATIVE CHIEFS OF NEW ZEALAND.

he then proposed the "Health of their Doctor (Fitzgerald), and success to the Colonial Hospital, the benefits of which they all knew."

The native secretary then proposed the "Health of the Rev. O. Hadfield," which was received and drunk with great delight by all present.

#### THE HUNGARIAN EXILES IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE festive reception of the brave Hungarians in the port of New York, and the affection and sympathy shown towards them by the Americans during their stay in that city, are already known to our readers. The President of the United States lately sent an invitation to a large number of the refugees to the city of Washington, where, in the White House as well as in the Congressional Sessions, some eloquent speeches were made in sympathy for these unfortunate exiles. On their way to Washington, they passed through the city of Philadelphia, where Mdle. Jagello, the heroine, with some six of her compatriots, arrived on Monday, the 7th of January. The officers of the German National Guards and a number of Hungarians awaited them on the wharf, from whence they were respectfully conducted to Washington House, in Chestnut-street. On Wednes-

day the Governor Uhjazy, with his lady and family, arrived likewise from New York. Immense crowds received them with great enthusiasm. The Governor and his family were quartered in Washington House.

After a few minutes' rest, all the Hungarians were conducted to the Walnut-street Theatre; and, though they did not understand a word of the performances, they seemed very pleased, and remained till the end. On their return from the theatre, a serenade was given them by the united chorusses of the German population; when five "männerchors," with about 200 voices, sang several German national melodies, with very striking effect. Meanwhile the Governor, Mdle. Jagello, and their compatriots appeared on the balcony of Washington House; and, at the close of the last song, Mr. Uhjazy, coming into the street, was received with cheers by the people; and he addressed the crowd in the German language. The venerable faces of the old grey-bearded hero—ruddy by the bright glow of a hundred torches, carried by the serenaders—gave a romantic contrast with the deep shadow in the background. His speech was interrupted several times by the shouts of his auditors.

On behalf of the German population, Mr. Rosenthal replied to the Governor. Captain Binder, of the German Guards, then appeared by the side of Mdle. Jagello on the balcony, and, in the name of the heroine, spoke a few words of thanks to the serenaders.

In conclusion, Edward Remeney, one of the exiles, addressed a few words in

English to the crowd, which were likewise responded to with loud cheers; and it was morning ere the serenaders and the crowd dispersed, and the exiles retired.

On Thursday, January the 10th, the distinguished guests visited the Hall of Independence, and were received by the Committee. Each of the Hungarians was shown the pictures and statues of Washington, Lafayette, and William Penn.

The party was introduced to Mayor Jones by A. D. Chaloner, M.D., on behalf of the military; when his Honor turned to the Governor Uhjazy, saying that he was happy to give the company a heartfelt welcome in the city of Philadelphia, and that the American people could deeply sympathise with a people struggling with despots for freedom.

The Governor of Comorn replied in German, and Capt. Binder acted as interpreter.

Meanwhile the crowd clamoured loudly for admission; the doors were opened, and the people poured in steadily for two hours. Great numbers shook hands with the heroine. Among the was a Negro, a fair man, whom she cordially shook by the hand—making no distinction between white and coloured men. The Exiles recorded their names in the book kept in the Hall; and then proceeded, amidst the applause of the people, to Poot's Daguerreotype Gallery where they sat for their portraits.



RECEPTION OF HUNGARIAN EXILES IN PHILADELPHIA.



## CELEBRATION OF THE "MAJORITY" OF THE HON. A. H. VERNON.



THE TENANTRY AND PITMEN ASSEMBLING AT "THE TOWERS," AT POYNTON.

Among the festal events which it becomes our pleasurable duty from time to time to commemorate in our columns, there is no custom more purely English than the celebration of the "coming-of-age" of the scions of our nobility and landed gentry. Upon such occasions, the love of the past, which is so fine a feature of the character of the people of England, shines forth with renewed fervour, and fosters that warmth of feeling which should ever prevail between the wealthy and the industrial classes, to ensure the common benefit of both.

Many such scenes of rejoicing, in the true spirit of the olden time, did the estates of the Vernon family in Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Northumberland present on Friday week, the 1st inst., in celebration of the Hon. Augustus Henry Vernon, eldest son of Lord and Lady Vernon, having attained his majority on that day. The principal site of these festivities was Poynton, about five miles distant from Stockport, where, in the immediate neighbourhood of the old family mansion, lie the valuable "Poynton and Worth Collieries."

It is now some years since Poynton Hall was occupied by the Vernons, and the mansion is in a very dilapidated condition, though it was erected but a century and a half ago. The original abode of the family was castellated, as is evidenced by the two remaining towers.

The Warrens, who were lineally descended from the ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey, are known to have owned the manors of Poynton and Worth since the year 1189. The late Sir George Warren was the direct lineal descendant of Sir Edward Warren, who became possessed of the title of Baron of Stockport about the year 1332. Sir George left only one daughter, who married, in 1777, Viscount Bulkeley; but leaving no issue by this nobleman, the Poynton and Stockport estates were inherited by her niece, the only daughter of Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, who brought them into the Vernon family by her marriage with the late Lord Vernon, who, by Royal license, assumed the arms and

name of Warren in the early part of the present century. This lady, after a life spent in works of charity and benevolence, died at Poynton, in 1837; when her only son, the present Lord Vernon, inherited her estates in Cheshire and elsewhere, including the collieries of Poynton and Worth.

The late Lord Vernon, on succeeding to the property through his wife, invited private enterprise, and let the collieries upon lease for some years; but it was only upon the present Peer's succeeding to the estate that any marked improvement in the mode of working took place. Under the able management of Mr. Thomas Ashworth, at the present moment upwards of 1500 miners are employed in Lord Vernon's pits; and an average daily yield is made, amounting in the year to something like 300,000 tons.

The improved value of the property has, happily, been accompanied by a corresponding advance in the character of the workmen employed. The Poynton colliers are now a very superior class of men to their fellow-labourers in some other parts of the kingdom. Lord Vernon has provided them with comfortable brick-built cottages, and the day's labour is only eight hours. The average wages of the Poynton colliers is about 24s. per week, though some of the more industrious frequently earn 30s.

In addition to a handsome school-house, erected in 1838 by Lord Vernon, the present occasion has been opportunely seized by Lady Vernon to build, at her own charge, another school, closely adjoining the former one, and, together with it, affording accommodation for 320 pupils.

When all these circumstances are considered, the reader will not be surprised to learn that the rejoicings on Friday were of the most enthusiastic character.

On Thursday evening, the Hon. Augustus Vernon, accompanied by his brother, the Hon. W. Vernon, arrived at Poynton, from London, and took up their abode at Barlowfold, the residence of Mr. Thomas Ashworth.

Early on Friday morning, salutes of cannon were fired, and the tenantry and dependents of the Vernon family assembled near the Poynton Colliery offices.

They were about 2500 in number, and proceeded in the following order to Barlowfold:—

A party of tenant-farmers on horseback, preceded by a banner inscribed with "Speed the Plough."

A band of music from Stockport.

Blacksmiths, walking three abreast.

A second banner, bearing the motto, "Huzza for Old Ned" (the *soubriquet* given to all colliery engines).

A party of millwrights and engineers.

Old colliers, two and two.

Miners and others employed in Lord Vernon's collieries, six abreast.

A second band of music, composed of eighteen performers on brass instruments—all of them colliers employed on the estate.

Macclesfield pitmen, in white frocks and green caps, bearing an immense flag, inscribed on one side with "Long live the Honorable Augustus Henry Vernon;" and upon the other the Warren-Vernon arms, with the motto, "Ver non semper virescunt."

A third band of music, from Macclesfield.

Salesmen and masons.

Railway men, tipplers, and banksmen.

Agricultural labourers and colliery carriers.

Women and schoolchildren, &c.

Flags and banners were liberally displayed throughout the procession; and as it filed past the hall, the effect was very striking. A temporary hustings, formed of a waggon gaily decorated with flags, was here drawn up outside Mr. Ashworth's garden, at Barlowfold; and when the procession arrived, Mr. Vernon, with his brother, accompanied by Mr. Christy, M.P., and several other gentlemen and some ladies, came out of the house, and presented themselves to the crowd, by whom they were respectfully greeted, the various parties raising their hats as they passed the young heir. The procession then retired to the further extremity of the meadow; and at a given signal, men, women, and children joined in a race across the green sward, cheering most vociferously; and on their reaching the hustings, the dense mass of spectators having formed in front of the waggon,



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO THE HON. A. H. VERNON AT BARLOWFOLD.



one Hanson Gill, a veteran of thirty-five years' standing in the service of the family, approached the Hon. A. H. Vernon, and read an address of congratulation. The address was signed by upwards of two thousand persons, engrossed on vellum, and enclosed in an ornamental case. Hanson Gill having handed it to the young heir, Mr. Ashworth received it into his charge; and Mr. Vernon replied. The honourable gentleman was greeted with nine times nine good cheers on concluding his address.

Mr. Ashworth then introduced Mr. White, of London, who, as the representative of Lord Vernon, expressed his Lordship's high sense of the excellent conduct of those who were employed upon his estate, coupled with his Lordship's regret that the delicate state of his health compelled him to reside abroad, and would not allow him to visit England at this season of the year.

The Hon. W. Vernon then thanked the assembly for the great kindness with which they had received his brother and himself.

Mr. Ashworth next briefly and emphatically thanked the spectators for the hearty manner in which they had welcomed the young heir, and for himself expressed his deep gratitude for all the kindness they had ever shown him.

A tremendous burst of cheering followed; and then the colliers, men and boys, proceeded towards the schools, where arrangements had been completed for the dining of 1300 persons at one sitting, 750 of this number being accommodated in a temporary wooden building, and the remainder in the girls' and boys' school-rooms. Both the school-rooms and the temporary building were decorated with flags and festoons of evergreens, interspersed with mottoes, and brilliantly illuminated with gas. Each guest was supplied with three-quarters of a pound of fine beef, a pound of bread, and a quart of strong ale. The beef was the produce of two very fine oxen (Sampson and Goliath), fed by Mr. Ashworth, the dead weight of each of which was 2600 lb. The meat was served on a handsome iron-stone china plate, manufactured expressly for the occasion by Messrs. Minton, and bearing the family arms in colours, and surrounded with the title, motto, and names of the estates of the Vernon family. The cups and saucers were similarly ornamented, and, as well as the plates, were given to the guests at the close of the feast. They were feasted in two batches, and next came the wives and children of the villagers.

Meanwhile, at Stockport, the church bells rang merrily, salutes of cannon were fired, and flags and banners were displayed; and at about four o'clock, the guests invited to the banquet to be given by Lord Vernon to the Corporation, began to assemble at the Warren Bulkeley Arms Hotel, where the band of the 90th Regiment played a variety of popular airs.

About five o'clock, the Hon. Mr. Vernon, with his brother, the Hon. W. Vernon, arrived from Barlowford, accompanied by Mr. Ashworth and Mr. White; and were received with loud cheering. About half-past five o'clock, the guests advanced to the court-house in procession, headed by the band of the 90th Regiment. The interior of the court-house was very tastefully decorated for the occasion.

The Mayor of the borough (Mr. Richard Sykes) occupied the chair, having upon his right hand the guest of the evening, the Hon. Augustus Henry Vernon, and upon his left the younger brother of that gentleman, the Hon. W. Vernon. Among the other guests at the cross-table were remarked—Mr. Samuel Christy, M.P.; the Rev. C. K. Prescott, rector of Stockport; Lieutenant-Colonel Eld, 90th Regiment; Mr. Joshua Bruckshaw, Mr. P. E. Marsland, Sir Ralph Penderbury, Mr. Thomas Ashworth, Mr. White (of London), Mr. John Ashworth, and Mr. Henry Ashworth (of Bolton); the Mayor of Bolton, the Mayor of Ashton, the Mayor of Macclesfield, Mr. R. Christy, Mr. John Hadwen, Captain Story, Captain Ross, &c.

The dinner was well served. The bill of fare included fourteen tureens of turtle, and every other delicacy that the season could produce.

After the dessert had been placed on the table, and the customary loyal toasts duly honoured, the chairman, in an address wherein he stated the connexion of the Vernons with the borough of Stockport, proposed the health of the Hon. A. H. Vernon, which was drunk with nine times nine good cheers. Mr. Vernon responded to the toast in a feeling manner.

"The health of Lord Vernon, the founder of the feast," was then drunk with all honours, for which the Hon. Mr. Vernon returned thanks. "The health of Lady Vernon and the junior branches of the family" was then duly honoured, and the Hon. W. Vernon acknowledged the compliment.

Then followed the toasts of "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese;" "the Members for the Borough;" "the Mayor of Stockport, the chairman of the day;" "the Borough Magistrates;" "the Corporation of Stockport;" "the health of Mr. White;" "the Magistrates of Lancashire and Cheshire acting for the divisions of Manchester and Stockport;" "the health of Mr. Thomas Ashworth, steward of the manor and barony of Stockport;" "the Mayor of Bolton;" "the Burgesses of the borough of Stockport;" "the Earl of Chester's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry;" and "Cheshire Fairs and Lancashire Witches;" all of which, but especially the last, were enthusiastically received; after which the company gradually separated.

The Hon. Mr. Vernon, with his brother and several of the party, went over to Poynton, and gladdened the hearts of the villagers by joining in their rustic ball at the school-rooms, where the festivities were prolonged until daybreak.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Vernon left Poynton for Sudbury Hall, his father's seat in Derbyshire. The village of Sudbury was gaily decorated in celebration of the "majority;" and here a large party of the Vernon tenantry were entertained at dinner; the poor of the district being also liberally regaled in honour of the event. The same degree of hospitality was displayed at Widrington, in Northumberland, and on the other family estates.

The arrangement of the festivities at Poynton was entrusted to Mr. Joseph Feeny, of Liverpool, who regulated the vast company of guests without controlling the "loud sincerity" of their joy: thus largely contributing to the ample enjoyment of the great event of the day.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The recent open weather has given an impulse to field-sports, and we hear of "good days" in all the hunting districts; albeit, the heavy state of the ground is telling fearfully against the horses; the thorough-breds have alone deserted their straw beds for their usual exercise ground, and are now in full work. Steeple-chasing, however, progresses slowly—only one event having come off this week (the Bromley), and the calendar for the next referring only to an amateur meeting on Friday, at Cheltenham. Coursing, however, progresses swimmingly, the fixtures for next week embracing Mable, on Monday; Willey, Combermere, North Berwick, Everley, Hornby, and Cardington, on Tuesday; and Tarleton, on Thursday. The meetings this week have afforded plenty of good sport.

### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Not much business doing, and no change of interest, except in Cheertal and Bolingbroke, the former rising to 6 to 1, and the latter fluctuating between 10 and 12 to 1, and leaving off with an improving appearance.

8 to 1 agst Sir John	15 to 1 agst Knight of Avenel	25 to 1 agst Grand Lumiere (t)
9 to 1 — Rat-trap	20 to 1 — Little Fanny	30 to 1 — Tipperary Boy
14 to 1 — The Chandler (t)	20 to 1 — Little Fanny	
	LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.	
	7 to 2 agst Ballinad.	
	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.	
	20 to 1 agst Fernhill (t)	
	METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.	
6 to 1 agst Cheerful (t)	20 to 1 agst Black Eagle (t)	20 to 1 agst Damask (t)
15 to 1 — Snowstorm	20 to 1 — Testator (t)	25 to 1 — Quiver (t)
18 to 1 — Dough (t)	20 to 1 — Melody (t)	30 to 1 — Bastinado (t)
	2000 GUINEAS STAKES.	
	5 to 1 agst Epitro	10 to 1 agst Pitsford (t)
16 to 1 agst Glanca	25 to 1 agst Roland	50 to 1 agst Cocker-mouth
20 to 1 — Miss Ann	28 to 1 — Ellerdale	50 to 1 — Horn of Chace
20 to 1 — Whim Colt	40 to 1 — Harriott	65 to 1 — Lady Superior
25 to 1 — Peep-o'-Day Boy	40 to 1 — Clernont	66 to 1 — Lodola filly
(t)	50 to 1 — The Knout	66 to 1 — Felham
	DERBY.	
15 to 2 agst Gillie Callum	16 to 1 agst The Italian	20 to 1 agst The Nigger (t)
20 to 1 — Bolingbroke (t)	16 to 1 — Voltigeur	25 to 1 — Mavors
10 to 1 — Knight of Avenel		66 to 1 — Charley
	OAKS.	
	13 to 2 agst Probity (t)	

THURSDAY.—A marked increase in the odds quoted against Sir John and Rat-trap for the Steeple-Chase, and in Probity for the Oaks, were the "leading features" of a very slack afternoon.

10 to 1 agst Chandler (t)	12 to 1 agst Sir John
10 to 1 — Rat-trap	20 to 1 — Knight of Gwynne
	33 to 1 agst Tipperary Boy (t)
	TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.
2 to 1 agst Bee Hunter	10 to 1 agst Pitsford (t)
	METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.
5 to 1 agst Cheerful	16 to 1 agst Dough
	CHESTER CUP.
15 to 1 agst Glanca (t)	20 to 1 agst Roland
17 to 1 — Miss Ann	25 to 1 — Ellerdale
20 to 1 — Fugleman	25 to 1 — Whim colt (t)
	50 to 1 agst Esodarius
	DERBY.
15 to 1 agst Voltigeur	25 to 1 agst Cyprus (t)
17 to 1 — Nigger	25 to 1 — Sweetheart
22 to 1 — Clincher	28 to 1 — Mavors (t)
	OAKS.
	10 to 1 agst Probity
	20 to 1 agst Tiff

A committee has been appointed to inquire into and settle the mode of procedure in the County Courts, with a view to a more uniform system of practice. Sergeant Dowling, Judge of York district (chairman); Mr. Brandt, of Manchester circuit; Mr. Espinasse, of the Kent circuit; Mr. Turner, of the Sussex and Brighton circuit; and Mr. Gale, of the Hampshire circuit, are named as composing the committee.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, the inmates of the Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry, were alarmed by the cry of "Fire," which, upon inquiry, was found to proceed from the room occupied by Mr. George Thompson, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, who had been lecturing, the previous evening, upon financial reform at St. Mary's Hall. It appears that the hon. gentleman, on retiring to his apartment for the night, had probably put the candle by his bedside for the purpose of reading, when he unintentionally fell asleep, and did not awake until he found himself enveloped in flames. Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P. for Bolton, who slept in the adjoining room, hearing a disturbance, hastily rushed out on the landing, and, to his horror, discovered flames issuing from the room occupied by Mr. Thompson. We are happy to state, however, that the hon. gentleman escaped without injury.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SENDAY, February 10.—Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday. Queen Victoria married.

MONDAY, 11.—Sun rises 7h. 24m., sets 5h. 4m.

TUESDAY, 12.—Shrove Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—Ash Wednesday. Lent begins.

THURSDAY, 14.—St. Valentine. Old Candlemas Day.

FRIDAY, 15.—Sun rises 7h. 16m., sets 5h. 12m.

SATURDAY, 16.—Cambridge Term divides.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 16, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 6	1 30	1 50	2 10	2 25	2 45	3 0
3 15	3 35	3 50	4 10	4 25	4 45	5 0

OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 11, will be produced (for the first time in this country) a Comic Opera, by Adolphe Adam, entitled LE ROI D'YVETTE. The character of Josephine by Mons. Chollet, as originally performed by him upon the production of the Opera in Paris. Wednesday next, Feb. 13, being Ash-Wednesday, there will be no performance; instead of which will be given the first and only GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE, on THURSDAY, FEB. 14, commencing at Half-past two o'clock, and terminating before Five o'clock, with the popular Opera, in Three Acts, LE DOMINO NOIR. Angels, by Mlle. Charton. Proceeded by the Aria Buffa by Mons. Chollet, and the Duet, with Mlle. Guichard, from Paer's Opera of "Le Maître de Chapelle." Doors will be opened at two o'clock. Prices of Admission on this occasion—Orchestra Stalls, Half-a-Guinea; Dress Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s.—Chef d'Orchestra, M. Charles Hanssens—Boxes and Stalls may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Great Novelty and Attraction—First night of a new Grand Spectacle—Last Six Nights of the Enormously Successful Fantomine; and Entire Change in the Scenes of the Arena. On MONDAY, FEB. 11, the entertainment will commence at a Quarter to Seven, with the new Grand Equestrian and Romantic Spectacle in Two Acts, by T. G. Blake, entitled CORSE DE LEON; or, the Brigand of Savoy; founded on Mr. G. P. R. James's Popular Romance of the same name, and produced with new and Magnificent Scenery, Costumes, Appearances, &c. After which, Batty's peerless SCENES OF THE ARENA; introducing the eminent Equestrian Artists of the Establishment in their incomparable exercises. To conclude with, for the last six nights, Nelson Lee's Genuinely Successful Comic Fantomine of HARLEQUIN YANKEE DOODLE CAME TO TOWN UPON HIS LITTLE PONY.—On Ash Wednesday, Feb. 13, there will be no performance.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERTS, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—The Subscribers are respectfully informed that the TICKETS for the ensuing SEASON are NOW READY for delivery at Messrs. ADDISON'S, 210, Regent-street, where a Plan of the Reserved Seats appropriated to Subscribers may be seen.

MR. LUCAS respectfully announces the ANNUAL SERIES of MUSICAL EVENINGS for Classical Chamber Compositions will take place at his residence, No. 54, Berners-street, on four alternate Wednesdays, commencing March 6. Violins, Mr. Salmond and Mr. Diagne; viola, Mr. Hill; violoncello, Mr. Lucas, assisted by other artists. Subscription, One Guinea. All applications to be made to Mr. Lucas, No. 54, Berners-street.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, February 13th, will be held the SEVENTEENTH CONCERT, which will be an EXTRA NIGHT, and for the BENEFIT of Mr. STAMMERS, Managing Director, full particulars of which will be duly announced. Tickets, 1s and 2s; Reserved Seats, 4s; Stalls, 7s (reserved throughout the evening); may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, at the Office of the Concerts, No. 4, in Exeter Hall (where a plan of the seats may be seen), and of all music-sellers.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The first of a Series of ILLUSTRATED LECTURES, by Dr. Bachoffner, on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, daily at two o'clock, and in the evenings at eight.—A LECTURE by Mr. Ashley on COAL—its history and formation, daily, and in the evenings. AN ENTIRELY NEW SET OF DISSOLVING VIEWS OF LONDON in the SIXTEENTH CENTURY and AS IT NOW IS, with a Descriptive Lecture, daily at half-past four, and in the evenings at a quarter to ten. The VIEWS of ROME, including new views of the Interior and Exterior of St. Peter's, with Diatomic Effects, are shown daily at seven o'clock.—Experiments with the Diver and Diving Bell.—New Exhibition of Chromatopes.—The Machinery, Models, &c. explained.—Admission, 1s; Schools, half-price.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—L'ENTRÉQUISME EXTRAORDINAIRE.—These celebrated Entertainments will be delivered on Monday Evening, February 11, and on Tuesday, February 12, at the Star Assembly Rooms, Oxford; on Thursday, Feb. 14, at the Assembly Rooms, Bowyer Hotel, Clapham; on Monday, Feb. 18, Mr. Love will commence his annual Lenten Entertainments at the Music Hall, Sixe-street, Bedford-square; and on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at the Institution, 17, Edward-street, Portman-square; on Wednesday, Feb. 20, he will appear at the Commercial Hall, King's-road, Chelsea. Doors open on each occasion at Half-past Seven, and begin at Eight. Tickets, 3s, 2s, and 1s. Book, containing Programmes, &c., to be had at the Doors, price sixpence.—25, Surrey-street, Strand.

ADAMS'S FOURTEENTH ANNUAL BALL.—Mr. T. ADAMS has the honour to announce to his numerous patrons that his BALL will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on TU. SDAY next, the 12th instant, when his celebrated Quadrille Band, patronised by the Royal Family, will be in attendance.—Gentlemen's tickets, 12s 6d each; ladies' tickets, 7s 6d; including refreshments; to be had at Mr. Adams's, 77, John-street, Fitzroy-square, and at the Rooms.—An early application is particularly requested.

BANVARD'S OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, showing Thousands of Miles of American Scenery, extending through the heart of America, exhibiting Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West, the beautiful Falls of the Ohio, the noble scenery to the Mississippi, thence to the city of New Orleans.—Open every Morning at Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s. "Mr. Banvard is the FIRST PROJECTOR of the enormous paintings of this class."

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS, LEICESTER-SQUARE, will be OPENED on MONDAY, showing the Views as seen in Summer and Winter, from Drawings taken by Lieutenant Brown, R.N., of H.M.S. "Enterprise," during the late Expedition, under Sir James Ross, in search of Sir John Franklin, and which drawings were presented to Mr. Burford by the Admiralty; including also portraits of her Majesty's ships "Enterprise" and "Investigator," and the sublime effects of an Aurora Borealis.—The VIEWS of CASHMERE and POMPEII are also now open.—Admission 1s. each View; or 2s 6d. to the Three. Schools half-price.

THE NILE.—ABOUT SIMBEL.—The New Tableau, showing the Interior of this Temple by Torchlight, is added DAILY to the EXHIBITION of the GRAND MOVING PANORAMA of the NILE; comprising the whole of the stupendous works of antiquity near the banks of this sacred river. Painted by Warren, Fahey, and Bonomi, from studies by the latter, made during a residence of many years in Egypt.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, at Three and Eight. Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

MANCHESTER ROYAL HOSPITAL for the INSANE, near Cheshire, Cheshire.

HONORARY TREASURER—Salis Schwabe, Esq. PHYSICIANS—The Physicians of the Manchester Royal Infirmary. ACTING PHYSICIANS FOR THE YEAR—Peter Wood, M.D., and Charles W. Bell, M.D., K.L.S. RESIDENT MEDICAL SUPERINTENDANT—Thomas Dickson, Esq., L.R.C.S.E. SECRETARY—Mr. Joshua Radford.

This hospital, instituted in 1763, has just been rebuilt at an expense of about £25,000, in a healthy and airy part of the country, about eight miles from Manchester, and is now open for the admission of patients. Every modern improvement has been adopted to render it the most perfect establishment of the kind, and being incorporated by act of Parliament with the Manchester Royal Infirmary, it presents unusual advantages in respect of medical and general superintendence.

Being intended solely for those whose position does not entitle them to the benefit of county asylums, this Institution seeks to adapt its scale of payments to the circumstances of each case; and, by reserving superior apartments and accommodation for the more affluent classes at higher rates, aims at receiving those in reduced circumstances at proportionally low charges. Terms of admission and other information may be obtained by applying personally, or by letter, to the Resident Medical officer at the Hospital; or to Mr. Radford, Secretary, Manchester Royal Infirmary.

## THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is NOW READY, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 18s.; or, stitched in an ornamental wrapper, price 13s.

The whole of the Volumes, from the commencement, may be had, stitched in an elegant wrapper, price 13s. each; except the First Volume, which is 16s.

A new and beautiful design has been prepared for the Covers for Vol. XV., which may be had, by order, of any Bookseller or News Agent, price 2s. 6d. each. Portfolios for keeping the six months' Numbers clean, price 4s.

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ILLUSTRATED LONDON READING BOOK,

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Containing a Series of Lessons on the most amusing and instructive subjects, selected with great care from the best English authors, in Prose and Verse.

The whole beautifully and copiously illustrated with Engravings. Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT READER—Radetzky was born in 1796. See the Memoir in No 364 of our Journal SUSANNA—Wood-carving is not taught at the School of Design. W. H. Queenborough—The Auckland Islands are fully described and illustrated in No. 339 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The office of the Southern Whale Fishery Company is at No. 34, Cornhill.

BEAULIEU—The arms of Usher are—Sa. three lions' paws couped arg. Crest: A swan with wings endorsed, regardant, or, murally crowned, resting the paw on an escallop gu. The arms of the family of Usher, of which was the celebrated divine, Dr. James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh, are—Az. a chev. erm. between three batons. Crest: An arm, bent and couped, holding a baton. Motto: Amor vincit omnia.

ARMIGER states that the branch of the Mathew family seated in the West of England, and subsequently at Felix Hall, Essex, assumed for arms, in lieu of the old Mathew arms, a stork perched on the marriage of Jonken Mathew with Lucia Starkey, daughter of the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, about the year 1470.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER—Apply to a Chancery solicitor. COCKSLEY—No arms are registered to the name of Grimmer.

STANLEY—The family of Dyke claim a Saxon origin. Apply to the incumbent of the parish in which the baptism or death occurred.

H. T. Chelsea—The address is Exeter Hall, Strand. J. M. Rochdale—See the "London Post-office Directory for 1850." G. H.—There is a Maundy fourpence, temp. James II., of no value.

GREAT SKEATON—A member of Parliament can only vacate his seat by the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds.

P. H.—You would not be legally entitled to use the crest in question, unless you could show its original authenticity, which it seems to want, from not appearing in the archives of the College of Arms.

A SUBSCRIBER—"Δια της στενης" (thru the straight gate). See St Luke, c. xlii. v. 24.

M. Y. P.—Every person seized at law or in equity of copyhold lands or tenements for life, or larger estate, of the yearly value of £10 above rents and charges, may vote for a county. (Reform Act, sec. 19.)

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER—The Militia is a force chosen by lot from the inhabitants of every county, and offered by the Lord-Lieutenant, the Deputy-Lieutenant, and other principal landholders, for the protection of the realm against foreign or domestic violence. They are not compellable to march out of their counties unless in case of invasion or actual rebellion within the realm or any of its dominions, nor in any case compellable to march out of the kingdom. The Yeomanry is a mounted volunteer force. The Militia is the more important body.

A CARMARTHEN SUBSCRIBER—The Lloyds, of Llanllawdog, county Carmarthen, bore the arms of their ancestor, Cadifor Vaur. No arms were granted to them subsequently to the reign of Elizabeth.

SIGMA—Reissiger's pianoforte tunes are not difficult for amateurs. Write to Cocks and Co, or Wessel.

A MUSICIAN AND VOCALIST—You must work your way: every beginner has difficulties to contend with.

C.—Write to Julian, in Regent-street. Pressure, or the application of a hot iron.

A B.—Refer to our account of the Birmingham Festival, in September.

A CONSTANT READER—We doubt whether the Kafirs or the "Boers" would patronize a Professor of Music. South Australia is more promising.

C. S.—Tennyson's poem, with Dessauer's music, is published by Cramer, Beale, and Co.

J. P. W.—Protestant divines do approve of oratorical, albeit composed by "papistical" writers.

The Bishop of London is a subscriber to the Sacred Harmonic Society. Handel and Mendelssohn were Protestants. Music, whatever may be the religion of composers, soothes even the "savage" breast, and does not admit of intolerant and bigoted distinctions.

R. S. Donegal; and D. H. Islington.—We cannot inform you.

LOREHAM—Apply to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

AGNES—The term "roosee" in the application you name, signifies burlesque, satire. It is also applied to the bad style of French art in the reign of Louis XV.

W. L.—For information respecting Anastasio Printing, apply to R. Appel, 43, Gerard-street, Soho.

X. X. Kent, is thanked; but we cannot promise.

H. R. H. Kent, is thanked; but we cannot promise.

R. H. S. Bradford—The Numbers will be charged 6d each.

E. H. V.—See Jackson's "Treatise on Wood Engraving."

LOUISA B.—We regret that we have not room for the Sketch.

A BRITON—I. At a club-house. 2. The Members for Leominster are G. Arkwright and F. Peel, Leags, 13, Yes.

F. P. Woolwich—We think the substance might be so applied.

H. D. Athenaeum—The public announcement is daily expected.

HERCULES and Y. Z.—We have not time to search for the fact.

ETA II, Holywell—The address of Carpenter and Co. is No 24, Regent-street.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER—By interest at the Admiralty.

ELECTOR OF HANNOVER—We have not room for the sketch.

A CONSTANT READER, Gloucester-crescent—For tickets to view the state apartments of Windsor Castle, apply to Ackermann and Co, Strand.

PATATE, Gibraltar; I. K. D. Sutton-in-Ashfield; and W. T. Sheffield.—The address is Exeter Hall, Strand.

R. F. M.—Apply, with the autographs, to Mr. Waller, bookseller, Fleet-street.

I. G. T. Bristol—Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the novel are in the Supplement given with our Journal for Jan. 5.

A NORFOLK SUBSCRIBER—Not by the celebrated accoucheur.

MINNA—The Polytechnic Institution was incorporated in 1838.

H. W. Dunwich—The subject is engraved, and shall appear shortly.

A. S. Birmingham—We can neither spare time nor space.

A SUBSCRIBER, Manchester—Address St. George's Catholic Church, Lambeth.

URIAH—Apply to Grant and Griffiths, publishers, St. Paul's Churchyard.

MACINTOSH, Edinburgh—Cid is from the Arabic *El Sid*, "the Lord."

A C.—The Annuity question is a case for counsel.

MANTO—Atoth is the longest siege recorded: Herodotus states it to have held out 29 years; which is 19.

A. B. C. Maidstone—See the "History and Practice of Wood Engraving," price 21s, published at 198, Strand.

F. K. Maidstone, and H. R. Macclesfield—Declined.

R. C. Dundee, is thanked; his interpretation is, we think, correct.

T. W.—Pendennis, now in course of publication.

D. C.—The Number at 1s, and the Volume at 18s, may be had by first remitting the amount to 198, Strand.

F. M. and A. D. should apply to any maker of skates.

CAREFUL, Coventry—We do not see the liability.

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the proceedings of General Haynau in suppressing the bloody revolution in Hungary, were mild, merciful, and legal, compared with the conduct of Lord Torrington—Earl Grey's relative, and one of the family party that governs Great Britain—in suppressing a paltry insurrection in Ceylon. He furthermore accused the Government of attempting to suppress the truth, and to screen Lord Torrington at all hazards. Mr. Disraeli, Sir James Graham, and other members condemned, if not with so much eagerness, at least with equal emphasis, the conduct both of Lord Torrington and the Colonial Office throughout the whole of this business; and Mr. Disraeli moved an amendment amounting to a vote of censure upon Earl Grey. Lord John Russell having declared that he would consider a vote of censure upon Earl Grey as a vote of censure against the Ministry, a great number of members who agreed with Mr. Baillie, but who did not wish to proceed to this extremity, were compelled to vote for the Ministry; and the consequence was, that Mr. Disraeli's amendment was negatived by 140 votes against 68. A second amendment, moved by Mr. Hume, that the witnesses required in the estimation of last year's Committee for the elucidation of the whole truth, should be summoned from Ceylon by the next India mail, was negatived by 109 votes against 100. Further proceedings were nipped in the bud by the adjournment of the House at six o'clock, the standing rule on Wednesdays—a result predicted by those who accused Lords Grey and Torrington, and calculated upon by Mr. Hawes and the defenders of the Ministry. The matter, however, is too serious to be got rid of by such a manoeuvre, and will be brought forward again on the first open day. Though the Colonial Office is the sore point of the Ministry, Lord John Russell is not strong enough to brave public opinion upon its mismanagement. The present charge must be fully and fairly met, or the consequences to the Ministry cannot fail to be much more damaging than they have hitherto been.

SOME agitation has been created in Paris by the injudicious conduct of the Prefect of Police, and by the almost simultaneous occurrence of a signal defeat of the Government in the Assembly, and the growth of a difficulty with the Swiss Republic. The present Prefect of Police, a M. Carlier, is a man of a large amount of zeal, and an infinitesimal amount of discretion. Either on his own responsibility, or in obedience to orders from the Government, he resolved that the trees of liberty planted in every quarter of Paris by the foolish populace, immediately after the events of February, 1848, should be removed. Orders were secretly given to the police agents; and in the course of a few days, out of 564 trees of liberty 527 were cut down, including not only the dead stumps dignified with the name of trees, but great numbers that had taken root and flourished. One, more especially, the venerable Nestor of the *genus*, which had remained intact amid all the political and atmospheric convulsions of the capital since the year 1793, was ruthlessly converted into fire-wood. But not only the extreme faction of Red Republicans, but the great bulk of the lower classes of Paris, looked with some degree of affection and respect upon these memorials of a freedom often fought for, but never yet acquired, and expressed loud indignation at their destruction by the Prefect, who seems to have acted in the very spirit of wantonness, and without the slightest real necessity. Crowds, in consequence, formed in the streets; some slight skirmishes took place, and General de Lamoricière, who happened to pass accidentally along the Boulevards, amid the crowd, was forced to descend from his carriage, and to shout three times in succession, "*Vive la République*!" The General's obedience to the popular demand did not save him from outrage and assault. He was beaten on the head; and, perhaps, only escaped with his life, by taking refuge in the house of a friend, and thence proceeding, by the roof, to an adjoining tenement, leading to a back street. Although tranquillity has been restored, and the Government has declared that it is quite able to preserve the peace of the capital, these occurrences ought to show it the necessity for caution. The materials of disorder and insurrection are in full existence in Paris. The extreme Republican party is far from extinct, and far from being discouraged; and such hot-headed men as the Prefect of Police ought not to be entrusted with the chance of kindling the embers of discontent into the flame of a popular outbreak. To run a muck at these harmless, though, doubtless, very stupid, memorials of the Revolution, was a positive wickedness in the circumstances of the country.

The defeat of the Government in the Assembly is a fact more significant of approaching danger. The question was simply a proposition of the Ministry for the transference of the prefecture and other public offices of the department of the Rhone, from the old and insignificant town of Montbrison, to the new, industrious, and flourishing town of Etienne, which has grown up, within the last twenty years, to be one of the most important manufacturing towns of the second class in France. The Conservative majority—without reason, and either in wantonness of power, or with a pre-determination to find or make an opportunity of showing that it merely tolerates, but does not approve, the present Ministry—rejected the measure, by 335 votes against 160. Such an occurrence in England would necessarily be followed by the resignation of the Ministry; but France is in a transition state, and the President—at all events, for the present—must jog on with his Ministry, and endeavour to come to terms with the strong party opposed to it. A dead lock of the Constitutional machine is the present condition of the matter.

The Swiss business is a perplexing one. Switzerland is now, and necessarily will be as long as the Cantons enjoy their present institutions, the place of refuge for political exiles from the neighbouring states of Germany, Italy, and France. London is a safer and quieter, but not always a more accessible, refuge to men who get the worst of it in the uncertain conflict of revolutions; and the consequence of recent events on the Continent has been to fill Geneva, and other democratic towns in Switzerland, with red-hot Communists and Montagnards from France, and with equally excitable demagogues from Baden, Saxony, and Prussia, as well as from Rome and Venice. The French exiles more especially have used, or abused, the hospitality of Switzerland, to circulate incendiary pamphlets and documents, and to convey them in large quantities over the frontier for distribution in Lyons and other towns in the western departments. The consequence has been a great agitation in that part of France, which has at length reached such a point as to compel the French ministry to make a formal demand upon Switzerland for the expulsion of the refugees. The Prussian Government was still more emphatic, and asserted almost in express terms that the independence of Switzerland must be invaded, and its whole system re-considered, if it continued any longer to be a focus of insurrection, or dangerous to the peace of its neighbours. The Swiss Government replied to these menaces by simply stating the fact, that, in July last, of its own accord, it ordered the expulsion of all the refugees who had been civil or military leaders, and who had abused the asylum granted them in Switzerland, naming amongst others, the notorious Messrs. Struve and Mieroslawski. It declined, however, to act upon the dictation of the Powers, or to expel any refugees who had conducted themselves properly and legally in the asylum offered them. Thus the matter rests at present. The Swiss Minister at Paris has, in a note addressed to the public journals, very ably and temperately defended the conduct of his Government; and Louis Napoleon will, we imagine, find it difficult to reconcile to his conscience, or even to good policy, any hostility towards Switzerland upon this pretext. He cannot but

remember how gallantly the Swiss Confederation stood by him in his day of adversity, when a similar question was raised against him by the Government of the ex-King Louis Philippe. It would certainly be an odd and humiliating position for France, to find herself attacking Switzerland on a question like this. It is most likely, however, that the affair will ultimately blow over, and that the real difficulties of the French Government will be found in its home, and not in its foreign policy.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation holden on Tuesday, several graces passed, amongst which was one to extend the time fixed for the report of the Syndicate, appointed on the 31st of October last, "To consider whether any and what regulations may be made with advantage for conducting the examination of candidates for the degree of LL.B.; and whether any and what other measures may be devised for bringing the law faculty more closely into connexion with the present University system;" from the division to the end of the present Lent term. Also a grace, proposing to refer to the Syndicate already appointed to consider the report of the inspector under the Public Health Act, the consideration of the bill about to be introduced into Parliament with regard to certain contemplated improvements in the borough of Cambridge, the regulation of the markets and fairs thereof, and the regulation of the police," and also to empower the said Syndicate to confer with the authorities of the town as to the contribution paid by the University under the Cambridge Improvement Acts, and respecting the maintenance and management of the borough police force, was withdrawn.

#### DURHAM.

At a recent convocation, graces were passed for granting to the Warden and Senate £807 1s. 6d. above the sum annually placed at their disposal, the expense of £520 having been incurred in erecting the new buildings at Bishop Hatfield's Hall, and the remainder in necessary repairs upon the property of the University. Graces were passed for putting the University seal to several leases.

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. M. Jones, Perpetual Curate of St. Margaret's, Herefordshire, to the Rural Deanery of Haye, diocese of St. David's. The Rev. D. A. Williams to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Upper Carmarthen. The Rev. J. W. Pugh to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Llandilo. The Rev. John Stewart to the Rectory of Shimpling, Norfolk. The Rev. Sheldon Jodrell to the Rectory of Bayfield, Norfolk. The Rev. James Waller Bird to the Rectory of Melton Constable, with Burgh Parva. The Rev. Charles Whately to the Rectory of Taplow, Bucks. The Rev. Henry Pearson to the Vicarage of Henley, Suffolk. The Rev. Charles Cookson to the Vicarage of Maxey, Northamptonshire. The Rev. M. Heron Maxwell to the Vicarage of Haddon-on-the-wall, Northumberland. The Rev. Robert Seppings Beloe to the Vicarage of South Lynn. The Rev. R. W. Dartnell to the Vicarage of Rodborne Cheney, Wilts. The Rev. W. J. B. Escourt to the Vicarage of Sedgford, Norfolk. The Rev. Arthur Andrew Onslow to the Vicarage of Newent, Gloucestershire. The Rev. Jocelyn Willey to the Vicarage of Drax, Yorkshire. The Rev. J. H. Singer, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., to be Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently had testimonials of esteem and affection presented to them:—The Rev. J. H. Raven, on quitting the Curacy of Mildenhall, which he had filled for upwards of fifteen years with zeal and fidelity, by the parishioners; the Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, incumbent of Redcar, by Mrs. Greame, of the same place, a beautiful pocket communion service of silver; the Rev. Francis Robert Traill, late Curate of St. Augustine's, Bristol, from some of his former parishioners; the Rev. William Alexander Osborne, Head Master of the Northern Church of England School, on his resigning the Head Mastership of the Free Grammar School of King Edward VI., at Macclesfield, by the inhabitants; and the Rev. John Allen, Head Master of Ilminster Grammar School, from his former pupils.

### THE SALE AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

THE Sale of the effects of the late Queen Dowager commenced on Tuesday morning. On the previous day several of the Royal Family, and a few leading members of the aristocracy, had a private view of the property. Several purchases were made, including the plate, bought by Lord Albert Denison for a sum approaching £10,000. Her Majesty the Queen bought two dessert services of porcelain: one of *bleu de roi Sevres*, and the other of Dresden. His Royal Highness Prince George, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, the Countess of Mount Edgumbe, Viscountess Palmerston, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, were among the visitors on Monday.

The invitations were from ten to four o'clock, and throughout Tuesday the principal saloons of the mansion were filled with a succession of visitors, including many leading connoisseurs and collectors. Among the more distinguished company we remarked the Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Adeliza Fitzalan Howard, the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Constantine Leveson Gower, the Marquis of Stafford, the Earl of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert and Mrs. Herbert, the Countess Dowager Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., the Viscountess Forbes, Lord Harry Vane, M.P., Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., Mr. Quintin Dick, M.P., Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., the Marquis of Douro, Lady Charles Wellesley and Lady Annora Pierrepont, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, Admiral Lord George Seymour, &c.

The arrangements, by Mr. Owen, to whom the Sale has been confided, were highly satisfactory. The company, on entering the mansion, passed into the state dining-room, where was a large quantity of foreign table-linen. A long handsome dessert service of ruby glass, and some china services were also displayed here; and upon the walls were large whole-length portraits of King George III. and Queen Charlotte, marked at £50. After passing through an ante-room, the company entered the state drawing-room, where the tables were covered with articles of *verru*, and small ornamental furniture, which readily found purchasers, from the prevailing anxiety to possess some memorial of the lamented Queen.

On Wednesday the company was still more numerous than on the previous day. Among the visitors were his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, the Countess Grey and Miss Copley, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, the Hon. Mrs. G. Anson, Baron Koller, Sir Edward Sugden, &c. Amidst the purchases, a china supper-tray, once belonging to Queen Charlotte, of inelegant design, and very small intrinsic worth, sold for £15. A portrait of the late Queen's favourite horse, Timour, has been purchased by Mr. Heald, M.P.

The applications at Mr. Owen's residence, in New Bond-street, have been extremely numerous; and it has been announced that no more tickets will be issued until Monday, when the contents of the upper floors of the mansion will be removed to the lower rooms.

We believe that a much larger quantity of property remains to be disposed of than was originally expected, owing to her Majesty the Queen having declined to purchase the effects contained in Bushy House, on which subject negotiations have been pending.

The mansion will not be opened to-day (Saturday), but the Sale will be continued throughout next week.

It is in contemplation to erect a new church for the populous parish of Fisherton Anger, in the borough of New Sarum, which is rendered necessary by the general decay of the fabric of the old church, which is a very ancient structure, being, we believe, the oldest church in the diocese. The site of the new church is not yet fixed upon, but it is supposed it will be erected on a piece of ground near to the proposed terminus of the Wilts, Weymouth, and Somerset Railway.

Advices have been received from Sydney up to the 4th of October last. The ship *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, with convicts, had touched at Port Jackson, on her way to Moreton Bay. Amongst the prisoners were Messrs. Martin and Dogherty, two of the leaders in the attempted insurrection in Ireland in 1848.

At Glasgow, on Sunday, a boy, thinking to steal some whisky, seized a bottle, and hastily swallowed a portion of its contents, which proved to be vitriol. A quantity of carbonate of soda was instantly administered, and by that means the effects of the vitriol were in some degree neutralised; but the patient, who now lies at the infirmary, is not expected to recover.

NOVEL CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Andelot, in the department of the Haute-Marne, the 31st ult.:—"The cholera suddenly appeared a few days since in the small commune of Ecot. There were five deaths in two days. In order to create a diversion to the panic caused by the scourge, M. de Bourges thought of an expedient, which was attended with complete success. He invited the population to a wild boar hunt. The hunt lasted five days, and forty-two wild boars were killed. Since then not a case of cholera has appeared."

The vessel *Orion*, arrived from Sydney up to the 4th of October last. The ship *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, with convicts, had touched at Port Jackson, on her way to Moreton Bay. Amongst the prisoners were Messrs. Martin and Dogherty, two of the leaders in the attempted insurrection in Ireland in 1848.

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### COURT AND HAUT TON.

#### THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Royal theatricals at the Castle (noticed elsewhere) have proved the great feature of Court life during the past week.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, and attended by her Lady in Waiting (the Countess of Ingelheim) and a Gentleman in Waiting (Baron Schreinkenstein), closed her visit to her Majesty and the Prince on Saturday. In the evening of the same day, the Royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, Lady Fanny Howard, the Baroness de Speth, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Adeliza F. Howard, Lord Edward F. Howard, the Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel and Miss Peel, and the Rev. Dr. Philpott.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, her Majesty's visitors, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel on Sunday morning.

On Monday, there was no addition to the Royal dinner party.

On Tuesday, the Duchess of Kent, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar dined with the Queen and the Prince after the Privy Council.

On Wednesday, the Prince Consort went out hunting, attended by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon. The Earl of Aberdeen arrived at the Castle the same evening, on a visit to her Majesty.

On Thursday, H.R.H. Prince Albert went to London, and presided at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Promotion of the Exhibitions of the Works of Industry. Their Excellencies Monsieur and Madame Van de Weyer, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster and Lady Octavia Grosvenor, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, and Lord and Lady Ashley arrived the same evening on a visit to the Queen and the Prince.

The Marquis of Ormonde has relieved Lord Camoys in his duties as Lord in Waiting to the Queen. Colonel the Honourable A. N. Hood has relieved Major-General Sir Frederic Stovin in his duties as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Colonel Buckley has relieved Lord Charles Fitzroy in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen; and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon has relieved Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Seymour in his duties as Equerry in Waiting on his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

#### THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Queen held a Privy Council at one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at the Castle. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President; the Earl of Minto, Lord Privy Seal; Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; and all the other Cabinet Ministers.

At the Council her Majesty picked the list of Sheriffs for the different counties of England and Wales during the present year.

The Right Hon. William Sebright Lascelles, Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, had an audience of the Queen, and presented to her Majesty the Address from the House of Commons.

The Earl and Countess of Hardwick have arrived at Patterson's Hotel, from the Continent.

Viscountess Palmerston held her second *soirée* this season on Saturday last, at the family residence in Carlton-gardens.

Lord Campbell gave a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday last, at Stratheden House.

Lord and Lady Feversham and the Hon. Miss Duncombe have arrived in Belgrave-square, from Paris.

The nuptials of Lady Olivia Montagu, only daughter of the Duke of Manchester, with Lord Ossulston, M.P., only son of the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, were celebrated on Tuesday last, at Kimbolton Castle, the ducal seat, in Huntingdonshire.

The Speaker of the House of Commons commences his customary Parliamentary dinners before Easter, this day.

Mr. Repton, M.P., and Lady Jane Repton have arrived at the Duke of Leinster's, on Carlton-House-terrace, from Warwick Castle.

We are enabled to state, upon authority, that the Hon. Miss Campbell, eldest daughter of Lord Campbell and the Baroness Stratheden, will, early in the course of the ensuing spring, be led to the hymeneal altar by the Rev. Spranger White, of the Brae, Roxburghshire. The nuptials of Major Fane, son of the Rev. Edward Fane, rector of Fulbeck, with Miss Hamlyn Williams, daughter of Sir James and Lady Mary Williams, will also shortly be solemnised.

Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Herbert Ingram, Mr. Spicer, Mr. Francis, Mr. Pratt, Mr. M'Entee, Mr. Pittman, and several other gentlemen, representing a large and influential portion of the London and provincial press, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Wednesday, on the subject of the repeal of the advertisement duty.

Lord John Manners has commenced an active canvass, with every prospect of success, of the borough of Colchester, the representation of which is vacant by the retirement of Sir G. H. Smith.

On Wednesday week, Mr. Toke Simmons, of Canterbury, for a wager, galloped his celebrated brown horse—"Walter Gay," twenty miles, leaping in the first seven miles twenty hurdles, within two minutes and a half of an hour. Previous to starting, at the request of Mr. Simmons, two veterinary surgeons were appointed to see that no cruelty was exercised towards the horse during the race.

A new writ having been moved for a representative of the borough of Windsor, in consequence of the resignation of Lord John Hay, Mr. Hatchell, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, has issued an address to the electors soliciting their suffrages.

We understand that the stewards of the Jockey Club have declined the match proposed by his Highness the Pacha of Egypt.

A treaty has been agreed upon between the plenipotentiaries of her Majesty and the President of the Republic of Liberia, establishing reciprocal freedom of commerce, treating each other on the footing of the most favoured nation, and engaging (on the part of Liberia) that a law shall be passed declaring it to be piracy for its subjects to be engaged in the slave trade.

### THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

On Friday evening, the 1st instant, the first of the dramatic performances took place at Windsor Castle, the temporary theatre being fitted up in the Rubens Room, as at the first series of representations.

At a quarter before eight o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, entered the theatre, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Countess of Jersey, the Earl and Countess Spencer, Lady Peel, and the other visitors at the Castle. The Queen and Prince were attended by the Duchess of Sutherland (Mistress of the Robes), the Marquis of Breadalbane (Lord Chamberlain), and the other Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

A select party had been honoured with invitations to the performance, consisting of his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Countess Dowager of Mansfield, and the Ladies Murray, the Dowager Lady and the Hon. Miss Lyttelton, Miss Pole Carew, Lady Fanny Howard, Viscount Mandeville, Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey, Lady and Miss Farquhar, Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps and Miss Bathurst, Lieut.-Col. F. H. and Lady Emily Seymour, the Provost of Eton and the Hon. Mrs. Hodgson, the Hon. and Rev. Edward and Mrs. Moore and Miss Moore, Sir George and Lady Couper, Miss and Mr. Couper, Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Mr. and Mrs. Grote, the commanding officer of the 1st Life Guards (Colonel Hall), two officers of the Life Guards (Hon. D. C. de Ros and Lord Elliot), the commanding officer of the Grenadier Guards (Colonel Thornton), two officers of the Grenadier Guards (Captain Clifford and Lieutenant Burrard), Mr. Birch, and Mr. Glover.

A part of the theatre was appropriated for the accommodation of a number of the domestics of the Royal household.

Her Majesty's private band was in attendance in an ante-room, and played the overture and different pieces between the acts.

The following was the programme of the dramatic performance:—

#### ROYAL ENTERTAINMENT.

(By Command.)

On FRIDAY, FEB. 1, Shakespeare's Tragedy of

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Julius Cæsar	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Charles Fisher.
Octavius Cæsar	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Leigh Murray.
Marcus Antonius	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Charles Kean.
Popilius Lena (a Senator)	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Harris.
Marcus Brutus	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Macready.
Cassius	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. James Wallack.
Casca	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Cooper.
Trebonius	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Cathcart.
Decius	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Cullenford.
Metellus Cimber	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Canfield.
Cinna	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Worrell.
Flavius (a Tribune)	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Cathcart, jun.
Soothsayer	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. W. Davidge.
Servius, servant to Antonius	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Everett.
Tullius, friend to Brutus and Cassius	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. F. Cooke.
Varro	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Coe.
Lucius	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. George Webster.
Pindarus, servant to Cassius	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Binge.
First Citizen	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Ray.
Second Citizen	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Addison.
Third Citizen	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Clark.
Calphurnia (wife to Cæsar)	..	..	..	..	..	Mrs. F. Saville.
Portia (wife to Brutus)	..	..	..	..	..	Mrs. Warner.
Ladies in attendance on Calphurnia	..	..	..	..	..	Miss Woods and Miss A. Woods.

Senators, Citizens, Guards, Attendants, &c.





THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE IN THE RUBENS ROOM, AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—(SCENE FROM "JULIUS CÆSAR.")

Scene, during a great part of the play, at Rome; afterwards at Sardis, and near Philippi.

Director .. .. . Mr. Charles Kean.  
Assistant Director .. .. . Mr. George Ellis.  
The theatre arranged and the scenery painted by .. Mr. Thomas Grieve.

The King's Drawingroom (or the "Rubens Room," as it is generally termed, from several of the finest paintings by Rubens hanging on its walls) is not the largest of the state apartments; but, as it was the express wish of her Majesty that the arrangements necessary for the theatrical performances should not shut up or interfere with the suite of state rooms generally visited by the public, the Rubens Room was selected as best adapted for the purposes required.

As our Illustration shows, the ceiling of the apartment is massive and large in its panelled decorations; and has, besides, a bold margin, enriched with roses, shamrocks, and thistles. The panels are ornamented in their centres by devices, consisting of the star of the Order of the Garter, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves and sceptres placed saltire-wise, the angles of the cross being filled up by sprays of oak, and the rose, shamrock, and thistle. Circles, surrounded by palm, laurel, and oak wreaths, enclosing the monogram G. R., the Royal arms, stars, &c., are in the coving of the ceiling. The walls are covered with crimson satin. The theatre occupies the northern end of the room, and the floor is raised between two and three feet above that of the room; and on the front of this

raised part is appropriately inscribed, in old English characters, "All the world's a stage." The proscenium is painted to represent oak carved-work, the pattern of the decorations on the margin of the ceiling being repeated on the pilasters, to carry out a general harmony of appearance; and the other portions of the decorative enrichments to the proscenium are of the Elizabethan character. The effect of the proscenium is extremely pretty and characteristic. Standing on the stage, and looking towards the auditory, the appearance of "the house" is very rich, crimson and gilded work being the chief decoration. For her Majesty and Royal visitors, a platform, three steps in height, is erected, and covered by a magnificent Persian carpet of the richest texture; and on it are placed gilded chairs of Gothic design; whilst crimson curtains, suspended from brass rods, bound the platform on each side. On either hand are ranged three rows of seats, somewhat after the fashion of an amphitheatre, rising on steps; and as these are of crimson, the effect is particularly rich and pleasing. Four candelabra are placed close to the wall, behind the seats, and these are all the lights in the room, as the chandelier is removed, and consequently there is no unnecessary quantity of light to destroy the effect of those on the stage.

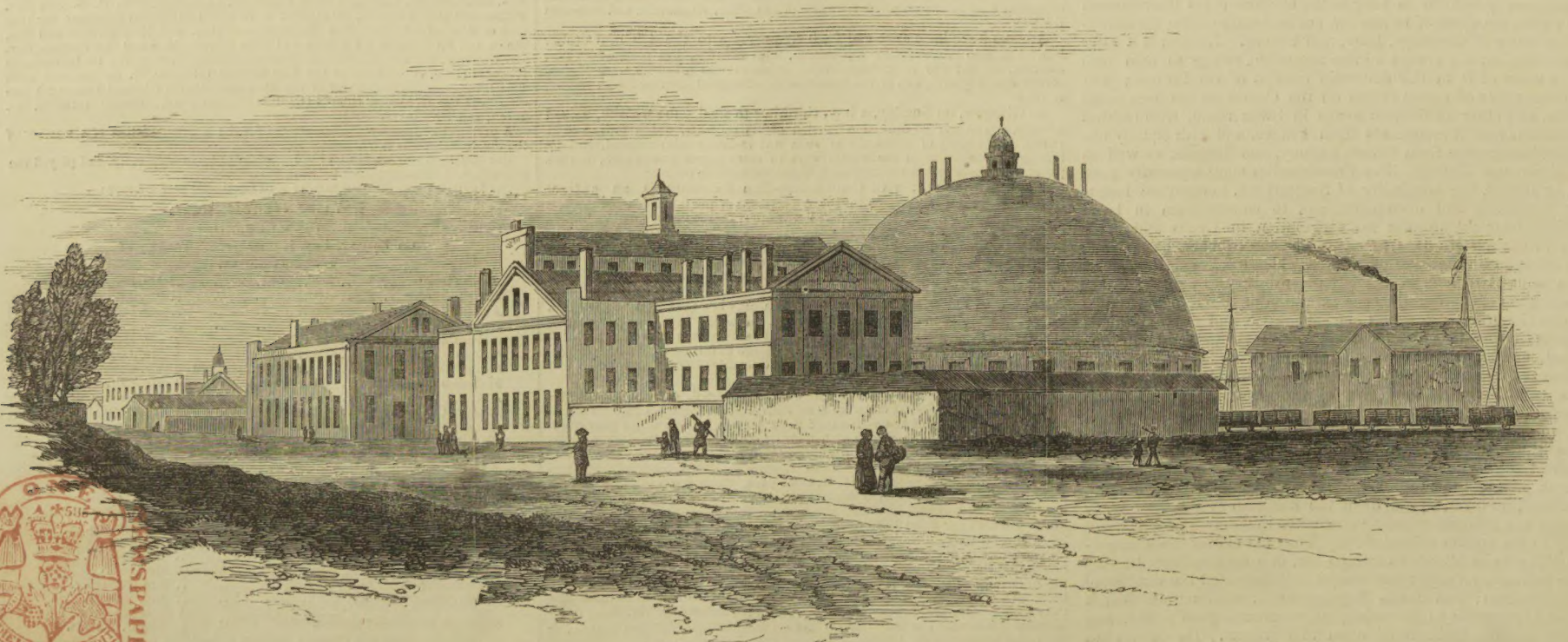
Of the character of the scenery it is scarcely needful to speak, as the mention that it is by Grieve is sufficient to prove its exquisite beauty.

The scene we have illustrated is the second scene of the third act, where Antony commences his oration over the dead body of Cæsar.

## MICHIGAN GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY DEPOT.

This extensive range of buildings presents a specimen of the vast scale upon which railway depôts are constructed in the United States. The site of the structures once formed part of the bed of the river Detroit, which has been filled in at a vast expense, and the *Dépôt* founded upon piles. It is one of the largest works of its class in the States having a water front of nearly 1900 feet, and a wharf 40 feet wide, with a depth of water in the dock ranging from 12 to 22 feet. The *Dépôt* itself is 100 feet wide, and 800 feet in length. Two storehouses have lately been added, together with a circular engine-house, 150 feet in diameter the vast dome of which is prominent in the Illustration.

The department for passengers is 300 feet long, and 76 feet wide, and has fire-proof offices in front, making the whole building 325 feet long. Vessels lying at the wharf can directly load and unload from the warehouses, without any cartage. From Detroit the line of rail takes a westerly course, entirely across the peninsula, a distance of 220 miles, to New Buffalo terminus, on Lake Michigan whence the communication is continued across the Lake, 60 miles, to Chicago Illinois, by steam-boats. Two trains are despatched daily, making the transit on nearly 300 miles in twenty-four hours; whereas the journey round the Lake 750 miles and occupies four or five days.



GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY DEPOT DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.





OPENING OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—"THE MILLER'S HOME."—PAINTED BY T. CRESWICK A.R.A.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



"THE POST-OFFICE."—PAINTED BY F. GOODALL.



## OPENING OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE Exhibition of the British Institution was opened to the public on Monday last; and an unusually copious Notice of a majority of the Pictures will be found in the SUPPLEMENT, published gratuitously with the present Number of our Journal. We this week engrave two of the first-class works in the collection.

## "THE MILLER'S HOME," BY T. CRESWICK, A.R.A.

Is engraved from Mr. Creswick's principal contribution. Our Illustration exhibits with fidelity the poetic nature of the composition, which is true to English scenery and English rural life. The execution of the picture is, as we have elsewhere observed, in Mr. Creswick's best manner.

## "THE POST-OFFICE," PAINTED BY F. GOODALL,

is a kind of Domestic Wilkie's "Waterloo Gazette." The story is well told, and is meant to indicate the arrival of an Indian Mail with the news of a dear-bought victory. The consequential character of the barber, who is reading aloud, is capably rendered; but we must refer our readers to another part of our paper for a fuller criticism on this clever picture.

We shall resume our Illustrations next week.

## THE SCIENCE OF DEEP DRAINING.

THE art of draining the pocket is so generally practised, that it needs no explanation; but the art of draining the soil is pursued only by a few, and they seem little acquainted with the science. At present, however, as in the year 1640, when Walter Blyth published "The English Improver," England's hope and England's welfare are both closely connected with deep drainage. To that the farmers are told to look, to enable them to compete with all the world in supplying our markets with food. It is said to increase the value of land already cultivated and paying a good rent, 60 per cent.; it will, therefore, be an admirable substitute for the Corn-Law, and will have the double advantage of feeding the people abundantly and enriching the landlords. The reverse of class legislation, it will benefit all, and injure none. We may help forward the progress by laying before our readers, from the last Number of the *Quarterly Review*, published within these few days, an outline of its principles, so that they may be understood by mere amateurs, as well as by those who practise the art.

The curious and apparently contradictory facts, that applying water to the surface of the soil, and draining it away—that both wetting and drying the ground promote vegetation—have long been known and practised. To drain marshes, and to irrigate the sides of hills and extensive plains, were amongst the most useful and celebrated works of former ages. What was done on a grand scale for the Pontine Marshes and the plains of Lombardy is equally desirable, and must be done, if we would have the land fertile, for every rushy meadow in England. It has long been apparent—from the necessity to burn down the rank weeds or bushes that cover the soil in a state of nature—that all the food on which man subsists is the produce of labour. Wheat and maize, and cabbages, as well as peaches, cherries, and apples, in their present condition, are all the result of art, whose efforts Nature smiles on and blesses. That fact teaches us to hope everything from our own exertions. No competitors can surpass us, whatever may be their soil and their climate, except they be more skilful and industrious than ourselves. Corn does not grow spontaneously; it is the produce of labour; and the most skilful labourers will, in the end, produce, whatever may be the soil they occupy, the cheapest corn. To what extent art may yet improve the soil—giving to that which may be naturally barren the richest fertility—we cannot know; but the effect of drainage and watering, as manifested in various countries, removes far beyond our present vision the bounds of improvement, and convinces us that every foot of land in England may be made to yield as much to industry and skill as "fat Evesham or Lincoln fen."

It is very nearly a century since Draining (of which alone we mean to write a few words) was brought much into practice amongst us, by the discovery and zeal of Joseph Elkington. Water is found in two distinct conditions in the soil, which require different treatment. It lies on or near the top, mingling with the leaves and surface roots of plants, and forming a quagmire; or it percolates through the surface for a few inches or one or two feet, and there meeting some impervious or less pervious material, such as clay or sandstone, lodges there and becomes as stagnant as a green pool, though not (like it) mantled over with vegetation. It is much more easy to remove the former, and the means are more obvious, than the latter. They chiefly consist in laying the soil so as to force the water to run away. The water under the surface is more difficult to get rid of. Elkington noticed that in the great majority of such cases the soil was of a gravelly nature, lying in a dipping position, and resting on obdurate clay or sandstone horizontally deposited; and he ascertained that by a bore-hole or little artesian well sunk to the lowest point of the gravel, he could drain the whole of the surface. His discovery and his exertions were rewarded by some celebrity and a Parliamentary grant of £1000. His augur was compared to Moses's rod; and since his time, draining, with successive improvements made by Mr. John Read, of Horsemonden, by Mr. Smith, of Deanstone, and various other persons, has come extensively into use. At present, under the stimulus of competition, though it had been neglected for years, it seems likely to be applied—as is believed may be successfully done either to remove the surface or the underground water—to every field in England.

The great advantages of draining are derived from raising the temperature of the soil, and from admitting, or rather compelling, the atmosphere to take the place of the stagnant water around the roots of plants. The average temperature of England approximates to the lowest point at which wheat will ripen. In the northern and hilly parts of Scotland it will not ripen; and in many summers in England it ripens imperfectly. As wheat is, on the whole, the most valuable crop, to obtain which other crops are often grown, whatever facilitates its ripening, by raising the temperature of the soil, ensures a larger crop of better quality. The evaporation of water, as is well known, produces such great cold, that by its means in hot climates water is cooled or even frozen. Evaporation is always rapid, and the cold great in proportion as the water is minutely divided and spread over a large surface. Draining draws the water, which is spread over a large surface, into a body; it diminishes, in fact, the evaporating surface, and the quantity of water to be evaporated. The consequence is, that the temperature of the field to which drainage is applied is raised, as shown by the experiments of Mr. Parkes, at least ten degrees higher than the neighbouring field which is undrained. The crops ripen better—there is more corn grown, more saved, and it is of a better quality.

Water, it is well known, is a bad conductor of heat applied to its upper surface. The upper portion, if heated, flies off in vapour, but transmits no heat to the portion below. About the temperature of 40° water attains its greatest density; raised above or sunk below that, it expands. In summer the temperature of the air is on the average 25° higher than the temperature of water at its greatest density. If the latter be left on the soil, the warm air cannot penetrate till the water has been evaporated. But the atmosphere contains the elements of vegetable life. It is as necessary nearly for the roots as the leaves of plants; and the effect of draining away the water is to leave the ground open for the air to penetrate. In fact, the pressure being equal on all sides, as we prevent the formation of vapour, and draw off the water below, we compel the air to sink and penetrate into the soil. It follows the water. The great use of ploughing and harrowing the ground is to clear it of weeds, and expose all the broken-up clods to the action of the sun and air. Draining has similar effects, and is as good as two or three ploughings and harrowings, or as a summer fallow, with the advantage of its action being continual. By draining away the water, we place the surface of the earth, as it were, under an exhausted receiver, and force the warm air into every cranny the water had occupied. The operation, however, has no tendency in winter to cool down the surface below the temperature of the air. Before that reaches the freezing point, or before it can affect the water on the surface, this begins to expand. It resists, therefore, the admission of air cooled down to, or below, the freezing point. When formed into ice, it expands, and helps to break up the masses of earth into crumbling fragments. If, after the thaw, it be withdrawn below by drainage, the air that has risen above the thawing temperature enters freely into the soil, increases the heat of the surface, and promotes vegetation. That is, we believe, the theory of the very rapid vegetation of countries in high latitudes, when the warm air from low latitudes sets free the hard frozen soil.

The two great advantages, then, of draining, are that they increase the temperature of the soil, and percolate it with air instead of stagnant water.

A practical question of importance is the depth of the drains. The best authorities contend that they should not be less than four feet, or four feet six inches deep. Now, it is ascertained that water, by the force of attraction, will rise upwards amongst the particles of soil as it rises in a sponge of which one end is immersed in water. To what depth evaporation extends is not ascertained, but it is known that water will rise by attraction, as well as by evaporation, in most soils, from a depth of eighteen inches. To cut off its supply the drainer must go considerably deeper, and thirty inches below is not supposed to be too much to secure against all evaporation except that of that water which falls on the surface. Those who have investigated the phenomena scientifically, therefore, have fixed on four feet as the proper depth for drains.

Being convinced of the necessity of draining, and that the drain should be four feet deep, then comes the question how it is to be made? It is settled that the best conduit is a pipe made of short earthen tubes with collars, like the water-pipes that are laid down in the streets, the end of one fitting into the collar of another, so as to preserve the flow unbroken. In laying these pipes, according to the plan now in use, the labourer never plants his foot within twenty inches of the bottom. The sides of the trench in which the pipes are laid are not perpendicular, but slanting; and the trench is made so narrow at the bottom as just to admit the collar of the pipe to lie in it. Such trenches and pipes are ascertained to form the most lasting drain, to be the least liable to be impeded by roots or vermin, and to be at once easily laid and efficacious.

A particular set of tools is required to make the drain and lay the pipes, and the workmen must learn the art. Common agricultural labourers, without specific teaching, are not competent to the work; and the introduction of deep draining is one of the many new arts introduced of late into the agricultural districts, which require in the peasantry superior knowledge and attainments. It is a general fact, that the professors of new arts are better paid than those of old ones; and the improvement of the peasantry must necessarily be the consequence of inventions that, at first sight, appear likely to deprive them of employment and bread.

## A STRING OF VALENTINES.

## LUCY.

O LUCY, should wind and rain  
Refuse to visit earth again;  
Should sunshine, while thou livest, dear,  
Deny the foliage of the year;  
Should roses cease to bud and blow,  
Or wicked rivers fail to flow,  
Why Lucy, then, my heart no more  
Might doat upon thee as before:  
But till that day I make it thine,  
And claim thee for my Valentine.

## JANE.

O CRUEL, but bewitching Jane!  
I'll never trust a maid again!  
I had a house not long ago,  
A house to let—as well you know—  
Well-built, well-order'd, furnish'd fair,  
And open to the sunny air.  
But you, sweet thief, one summer-day,  
Went by, marauding on your way,  
And found, without a bolt or bar,  
The windows up, the door ajar;  
And entering, as it were your own,  
Kindled a fire and sat you down,  
And there remained, in spite of me,  
The lawful owner of the fee,  
As if 'twere clear beyond a doubt  
That law must fail to turn you out.  
Dishonest Jane! to act such part!  
But take the house—oh, take my heart.  
I'll make the roguish tenant mine,  
And seize for rent—by Valentine!

## MARY.

MARY's eyes! they haunt me ever,  
In the dark I see them glowing!  
Mary's lips! sweet lips that whisper!  
Fair are they as cherries growing.  
Mary's cheeks! the sweetest peaches  
Ripen'd in the sunniest autumn,  
Could not match the white and crimson  
Which her youthful years have brought 'em.  
Would those eyes look love on me,  
Chief of mortals I should be!  
Would those cheeks for me but glow,  
I would envy none below!  
Would those lips say "Love, I'm thine,"  
I'd kiss them!—by Saint Valentine!

## ANNE.

THY simple name, beloved Anne,  
Is music to mine ear,  
Three other little words alone  
Are half so sweet and dear.  
My Anne! my life! my love! my wife!  
Three out of four are mine.  
Oh, give me right to use the fourth,  
And be my Valentine!

## ELLEN.

WHEN speaks the Lady of my love,  
The very air, with music swelling,  
Vibrates with pleasure great as mine,  
And owns the loveliness of Ellen.

When smiles the Lady of my love,  
Her face is like the morn in splendour;  
And roses bloom upon her lips  
Drawn by that sunshine to attend her.

When sighs the Lady of my love,  
All nature sympathizes duly;—  
She shall not sigh, if comfort dwell  
In heart of him who loves her truly!

Ellen—my Nelly and my Nell,  
Each name a beauty—be thou mine;  
I've loved thee long, I'll love thee well—  
I claim thee for my Valentine.

## KATE.

O BLACK-EYED, witty, pretty Kate—  
The sweet antipodes of Hate—  
I've got a mortal wound from thee;  
Oh, aid in my calamity!

O Kate, O blushing Kate, be kind!  
Thou art exacting to my mind.  
Thou colourst all my waking thought,  
My nightly dreams with thee are fraught.

O Kate, refuse me not a boon—  
A walk at rising of the moon;  
A look, a word, a touch, a sign,  
That thou wilt be my Valentine!

## CAROLINE.

WELL thy name becomes thee, Cara!  
Chanting, trilling all day long,  
Sweetest singer, kindest maiden,  
Soft and loving as thy song.  
Carol ever to enchant me,  
Carol ever, Caroline,  
Only sing or say—"I love thee!"  
And I'll be thy Valentine.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH FRANCE.—The *Presse* devotes more than two columns to the details connected with the project of a submarine electric telegraph between France and England, for which Mr. Brett has obtained a privilege of ten years from the French Government. It appears from this account that the contract binds Mr. Brett to have his telegraph completed by the 1st of September next, but the French Government reserves to itself the right of stopping the works before the 1st of September, in the event of circumstances occurring to render this measure indispensable. A joint-stock company, under the name of Brett, Toché, and Co., the seat of which is to be Paris, has been formed, with a capital of 750,000fr.; but Mr. Brett undertakes to complete the telegraph across the Channel for 459,000fr. The two points fixed upon are Cape Grinez, near Calais, and the Shakespeare Cliff, near Dover. The distance between these points is only 18 miles English; but the line of telegraph, consisting of seven wires properly covered, is to be 23 miles, to allow for oscillations.

THE BAR OF PARIS.—The Council of the Order of Advocates at Paris has come to a decision in the case of the advocates who threw up their briefs on the occasion of the Versailles trials, for not being allowed to plead in defence of their clients the violation of the Constitution. The decision is as follows:—1. No censure is pronounced against MM. Ducoux-Lapeyrière, Collère, and Malapert: the two former having withdrawn immediately after the resolution of not defending themselves came to by the accused; the last having, notwithstanding such refusal, obeyed the injunctions of the President, by remaining in his place in court. The penalty of admonition is pronounced against M. Jules Favre, Desmants, Caliez, and Laissac; and that of reprimand against MM. Crémieux, Madier de Montjan, and Doin.

FLOODS IN GERMANY AND BELGIUM.—Under date of the 4th inst., we learn from Cologne that the bridge at Ennemerich, on the Rhine, had been carried away by the water, which had risen to the height of 32 feet, and a great part of the Rees is under water. At Cologne, the Rhine rose to an elevation of 24 feet on the 3rd, and the communication between the two banks has been interrupted since the evening. The inundations at Liege and its environs have caused most serious damage. The waters of the Meuse have risen with the most extraordinary rapidity since the 1st of February, and the Church of St. Denis and its neighbourhood are inundated. The Meuse had begun, however, to subside towards the morning of the 4th.

On Saturday, shortly after noon, a fire broke out in the workhouse of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, which was promptly subdued by the inmates and the brigade firemen. It was ascertained that the fire originated in a quantity of straw used for casual paupers' bedding. Very little damage was done.

## MUSIC.

## CONCERTS.

THE CHORAL HARMONISTS held their second meeting for the season last Monday evening, at the London Tavern. In the first part, Haydn's fourth mass; Hummel's *graduale*, "Quod, quod in orbe;" two sacred airs by Mollique, from the 103rd and 130th Psalms, were sung by Miss Dolby; Mr. Lockey gave Beethoven's song, "O beauteous daughter of the starry race;" and Mr. Lawler sang in Mozart's motett, "Redemptor Mundi Deus." Weelkes' madrigal, "Now is the bride of fair Thoralis;" Mr. W. H. Holmes' fine descriptive scene, "The Blind Flower Girl," admirably sung by Miss Dolby; the grand scene from Weber's "Der Freyschütz," "Before my eyes beheld him," powerfully rendered by Miss Birch; Mr. J. L. Hatton's song, "Bird of the Wilderness," charmingly sung by Mr. Lockey; Rossini's "Gazza Laitra" overture; Spohr's "Nonetto," ably played by Messrs. Dando (violin), Boileau (viola), Hatton (violinello), R. Reinagle (contra-basso), Clinton (flute), Horton (oboe), Lazarus (clarinet), Godfrey (bassoon), and C. Harper (horn); and gleanings from Haydn's "Seasons," were included in the second part. There was an agreeable variety in this selection, which was creditably executed. The third concert will be on Monday, the 25th inst.

The great source of attraction at the sixteenth of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, on the 6th inst., for the benefit of Ernst, was his playing of Mendelssohn's only concerto for the violin that he composed. Ernst's execution of this fine work is well known to be one of his grandest triumphs. In addition to the concerto, Ernst performed his "Ludovic" and "Prata" fantasies, and his "Andante" and "Carnaval de Venise"—giving his admirers quantity as well as quality in the evening's programme.

Miss Ellen Lyon, a pleasing vocalist, and Signor Nappi gave a *soirée musicale* on Tuesday, at Blagrove's Rooms, Mortimer-street, assisted by Madame Macfarren, Miss Eliza Lyon, Miss Thornton, Messrs. Land, Benson, and Lawler; with Messrs. H. R. and W. Blagrove, Watkins, Phillips, Camus, S. J. Noble, W. H. Holmes, J. Thomas, Mrs. J. Macfarren, and Miss Rushforth, as instrumental players.

Mr. Milne, with the Misses Smith, gave their entertainment of Scotch Melodies at the Music Hall, last Monday. On the same evening Mr. G. Lake had a concert at the Lecture Hall, Walworth. On Tuesday evening, Mr. E. W. Thomas held his third quartet and solo concert at the Marylebone Institution; and Miss Murrell, on the same night, gave a concert in St. Martin's Hall.

The first subscription Classical Chamber Concert of Mr. H. C. Cooper and Mr. T. W. Hancock was given on Thursday, in the small room, Exeter Hall. The executants were Mr. Lindsay Sloper (pianoforte), Messrs. H. Blagrove and Cooper (violin), Mr. Hill (viola), and Mr. Hancock (violinello). The Quartets were Mozart's No. 2, in D minor; Mendelssohn's No. 1, Op. 44, in D; and Beethoven's, Op. 132, in A minor; with the Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello Trio, in B flat, of Beethoven.

Of Handel's "Saul," performed by the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, on Friday, at Exeter Hall, we must reserve our notice until next week. Great pains have been taken with this performance, the score having been carefully copied from the MS. of Handel in her Majesty's library, Mr. Costa writing the additional accompaniments. The principal vocalists were Misses Birch, Stewart, and Dolby; Messrs. Benson, T. Williams, Lawler, and H. Phillips; Mr. Brownsmith presiding at the organ, and Mr. Cooper being first violin. Some of Handel's finest choruses are in this oratorio, such as the "Gird on thy sword;" "Envy, eldest born of hell;" "How excellent is thy name;" "Preserve him for the glory." The celebrated "Dead March" is also in this work.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—This evening (Saturday), at the St. Martin's Hall, the third concert of the Society of British Musicians will be given.—On Monday night, the first public performance in the great room of St. Martin's Hall will take place, conducted by Mr. John Hullah; on which occasion Mr. Henry Leslie's new "Festival Psalm," for two choirs, will be executed for the first time. The opening of the Hall was inaugurated, last Thursday evening, by a festival and banquet, at which many noble and influential patrons were present.—On Tuesday next, a concert will be given at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the benefit of Mrs. Sewell and Miss Horne, sisters of the late composer Charles Horne. Prince Albert and the Duchess of Gloucester have kindly given their patronage. The scheme will comprise gleanings from Mr. Horne's new oratorio, "Daniel's Predication," and divers songs, duets, glees, &c. of his writing. The most eminent vocal and instrumental talent will give their aid on this occasion.—M. Billett's third and last *stance musicale* will take place on Tuesday; the second chamber concert of Messrs. Cooper and Hancock on Thursday; and the fourth concert of the Society of British Musicians on Saturday.—Mr. Sterndale Bennett's annual series of Classical Pianoforte Music will commence on the 19th inst.—The Philharmonic Concerts commence on the 4th of March.—The 112th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians is fixed for Friday, March 15: his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will take the chair.—The Distins have been playing this week at the chief towns in the eastern counties.—The "Domino Noir" of Auber, the "Zampa" of Hérold, and the "Caid" of Thomas, have been given this week, at the St. James's Theatre. Next Monday, A. Adam's opera, "Le Roi d'Yvetot," will be produced, with Chollet in his original part.—Halévy's "Valley of Andorre" has proved a great success for the Princess's Theatre; a work for three soprani, three tenors, and two basses, is excellently executed.

## FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The Grand French Opera has had a fortunate *début* in M. Meillet, a pupil of the Conservatoire. He bids fair to be one of the best baritones of the day. He appeared in *Frantz*, in Flotow's opera, "L'Ame en Peine;" and in the second act, he obtained the almost unprecedented honor of an *encore* in the air, "Depuis le jour j'ai paré ma chaudière."—Madame Castellan, whose *Alice*, in Meyerbeer's "Robert," is much liked in Paris, has performed, for the first time in French (her own language, by the way), *Lucia*, with distinguished success.—Mme. Viardot, having recovered from her accident, re-appeared last Monday in the "Prophète." Marseilles has been the first town to mount this work: it was done on the 28th ult., and created quite a *furor*. Mme. Steiner Beauce was *Fidès*; Mlle. Didot, *Berthe*; Mathieu, *Jean de Leyden*; Didot, *Zacharie*; Martin, *Jonas*; Vial, *Oberthal*. The chief dancers were Mlles. Néodot, Dieudonné, and Madeline, with M. Mége. The first act—the scene of the revolt, the skating scene, the coronation, and the last act, produced the greatest impression. Accounts have also been received of the triumph of the "Prophète" at Hamburg, on the 25th ult., and Amsterdam on the 29th, when produced in German. It was to have been ready for the 30th, at the Theatre Royal in Dresden, where Meyerbeer himself superintended the rehearsals; and from which city he was to go to Berlin, to mount the work ready for Viardot's arrival. It was to be played in Vienna about the 15th inst.; and it had also been adapted for the Hungarian language at Pesth. The preparations for the revival of the "Huguenots" here, for Madame Viardot to sing *Valentine* in French (she has already sung it in Italian at London, and in German at Berlin) invest that opera with a renewed interest. Roger will be the *Raoul*; Levasseur, *Marcel* (his original part); and Madame Laborde will be the *Marquise*, in which she created such a sensation when the opera was given by the Belgian company in London.—Mlle. Cathinka Heinemann somewhat suddenly appeared at the Grand Opéra last week in *Leonora*, in Donizetti's "Favorita;" she was suffering too much from nervous excitement to show whether she still possessed the powers she exhibited at her *début* in 1841.—At the Italian Opera, Rossini's "Donna del Lago" has been revived, with Mlle. Vera as *Elena*, who was much applauded in the *rondo finale*; Ernesta Grisi in *Malcolm*; Moriani, *Fitzames*; Flavio, *Roderick Dhu*; and Morelli, *Douglas*.—As soon as Mme. Persiani is recovered from her indisposition, Mozart's "Don Juan" will be given, as also Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto;" in the former Ronconi will play the *Don*, to Lablache's *Leporello*, and Lucchesi, *Don Ottavio*.—The Government has proposed to the Committee of the Budget that a grant of £4000 be given to uphold the Italian Opera-house under Ronconi's direction.—Alizard, the great French basso, died at Marseilles, on the 23rd ult. But for his dwarfish stature and corpulent person, Alizard might have been the first basso of this age. He had a magnificent organ, and sang with impassioned feeling. His *Marcel* and *Bertram* were fine performances.—Rossini, who was one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of Bartolini, the sculptor, the other day, at Florence, is resolved that he shall not be altogether forgotten, for he has just published three new airs for soprano, and one for bass, with Italian words.—Signora Fiorentini (Mrs. Jennings) has been playing *Alice* at Berlin, in "Robert le Diable," with success.—Mr. Frederick Gyet, the acting manager of the Royal Italian Opera in London, has been here making arrangements for the forthcoming season of 1850: it is stated that Madame Castellan, Mlle. Vera, and Sig. Lucchesi will join the company.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah" has been performed at Rotterdam, under the direction of Myneher Verhulst.—A grand musical festival will be given in June, to last three days, at Haarlem, in the Cathedral, celebrated for its organ.—A new comic opera, in three acts, entitled "The Rocks," by Ole Bull, the famed violinist (being his first attempt at a lyric work), is announced to be produced at the National Theatre he has just built in Bergen.—Advices from the Havannah announce that Marini is seriously indisposed.—Joachim, the violinist, is creating a great sensation in our musical circles.—We have plenty of celebrities here: De Beriot, De Kontski, Rosenheim, Cossmann, Batta, Godefroid, Alard, Ropiquet, Cavillon, Maurin, Franchomme, Deminc, &c.

BALFE'S OPERA OF "THE BONDMAN."—Letters from Berlin, dated the 26th ult., state that, under the title of "Der Mu'atto," Balfé's popular opera, "The Bondman," was produced on the preceding evening (Friday, Jan. 25), at the Royal Theatre, with the most complete success. The composer conducted his own work. The orchestra consisted of about seventy players: the stringed instruments are excellent, but the wood and brass are somewhat coarse in tone. The chorus was effective. Madame Göster was *Corinna*: she has a fine voice, but sings in the truly Teutonic style of dragging the time; she was more successful in a new scene expressly written for her, in the third act, than in the well-known ballads "Child of the Sun," and "It is not form, it is not face," two of Balfé's most charming melodies. Herr Mantius was the *Bondman*: he does not look the Mialto "Crichton," and he lacks vocal power; but he played the part with feeling and tact. Both the *prima donna* and tenor were called for at the end of the opera. The finely dramatic finale of the second act ensured for Balfé an ovation, which was renewed at the fall of the curtain. He had every reason to be proud of his triumph. The King and Queen of Prussia, and nearly all the members of the Royal Family, were present. Every Royal box (there are six in this beautiful theatre) was filled. The State box is in the centre of the house. The Earl of Westmorland occupied his box; and the assemblage of diplomacy



rank, and fashion was immense, every place having been let for days before. The King of Prussia, on leaving the theatre, expressed to the manager his wish that the "Bohemian Girl," which has been so triumphant at Vienna, Frankfurt, Hamburg, &c., might be speedily represented in Berlin. It should be mentioned that the Berliners *dilettanti* are generally very critical and difficult to please in musical matters.

## THE THEATRES.

### DRURY-LANE.

Mr. Anderson has clearly marked out his own path of management. It is peculiar, and proceeds on principles connected with his own personal tastes, not by any general rule to be predicated as a system of management. Pieces associated with his provincial and transatlantic experiences, but which are almost unknown to London, may be therefore expected in succession on the stage of Old Drury. Of these, the "Fiesco" of Schiller, adapted by Mr. Planché, is one. Of German plays hitherto fitted for the English theatre, this is certainly the most ambitious, but as certainly not the greatest of its poet's works. The meanest specimens of German drama, such as the "Stranger," and the "Robbers," were first imported into this country, and courage is yet wanting to produce the best. Schiller himself thought poorly of "Fiesco;" why, consequently, should an English manager prefer it to "Wilhelm Tell" or "Wallenstein"—two of the highest works of dramatic art in the world? Mr. Planché has thought it expedient to abridge the dialogue and modify some of the situations; but, in fact, to render the entire play acceptable, it wants re-writing. Nothing in it but the idea is good: the structure and situations are defective, though the latter are frequently suggestive. The want of domestic interest was severely felt on Monday; and the political matter is scarcely up to the mark in these times, when the questions thereto pertaining are so much better understood than they were in the "first period" of Schiller's poetic career. The effect of the play was also marred by the heavy manner in which it was acted, and the long intervals suffered between the acts. Never was the patience of an audience more put to the test. Mr. Anderson, too, was disabled by hoarseness from doing justice to his conception of the hero. Nevertheless, he acted with persistent vigour. Mr. Vandenhoff, in *Verrina*, was occasionally great; and, indeed, through the alteration of the *dénouement*, and the force of the situations in which he is engaged, was throughout the true hero of the drama. Miss Laura Addison, as *Leonora*, was replete with "good intention," but her efforts were too spasmodic to be pleasing. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, however, the drama is a noble one; and, though it was coldly received on the first night, is likely to grow upon the public. It is put on the stage in a costly manner; and, as a novelty, deserves welcome and a fair trial.

### OLYMPIC.

On Monday night Mr. Gustavus Brooke was welcomed by a crowded audience, and inaugurated his new season with his old favourite character of *Othello*. This excellent actor has now another chance of success, and it is to be hoped that he will use it more wisely than he did his former one. Mr. Davenport, as *Iago*, exceeded expectation, and gave to the part an original and effective interpretation, in which sarcasm was the prominent element. Mrs. Mowatt, as *Desdemona*, was both interesting and touching. The tragedy was well mounted.

### STRAND.

On Monday, Fielding's comedy of "The Miser," was revived. We need scarcely add that this play is an adaptation of Molière's "Avare"; but it is so much reduced in its proportions, that the character of the original is almost lost. Mrs. Glover, however, was exceedingly expressive as the chambermaid, *Lappet*; while Mr. Farren, in the hero, reminded us of better times. The chances of a run are but slender.

More promise pertains to a trifle, called, after a series of papers in *Punch*, though not founded on them, "A Scene in the Life of an Unprotected Female." It is by Mr. Sterling Coyne, and presents us with Mrs. Sterling in one of those parts in which she is so excellent—one in which she has the whole estate to herself, and fills it. As the niece of an old wig-maker, imprisoned in her chamber, she makes the most of her solitude by getting up a communication with her fellow-lodgers in the house, who talk to her, and squabble among themselves, behind the scenes. Next, she becomes histrionic; imitates Mrs. Glover as *Mrs. Heidelberg*, and enacts the balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliet," by aid of a wig-block. All this is admirable and lively, and will doubtless prove attractive.

### HAYMARKET.

Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama of "Nell Gwynne" has been successfully revived at the Haymarket. Miss Reynolds, in the heroine, more than fulfils the expectation that she has excited. Her progress in her profession is gradual, but sure. The wit of this piece atones for its defective structure; and excites applause for the details, which else it would not command as a whole. The dialogue is exquisitely keen.

### SURREY.

On Monday "Othello" was revived, with Mr. Creswick as the Moor, and Mr. Mead as his tempter.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**THE ROYAL CRUISE OF 1850.**—It is understood that her Majesty will proceed on her summer cruise, in the Royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, much earlier than usual this year. The Royal yacht is ordered to be taken out of dock by the 25th of March, and be ready for sea, in every respect, by the 1st of April. It is reported that the *Victoria and Albert* will make an experimental trip to Gibraltar in April; and it will depend upon her performances during that trip whether her Majesty will undertake the visit to the celebrated Rock.

**THE COMPTROLLERSHIP OF THE COAST GUARD.**—As some incorrect reports are in circulation with respect to this office, vacant by the appointment of Captain Houston Stewart, C.B., to be a Lord of the Admiralty, we may confidently state that Captain Alexander Ellice, R.N., who has filled the office of comptroller of steam machinery, at Somerset House, since December, 1846, and which office is now to be absorbed in that of Surveyor of the Navy, becomes the new Comptroller-General of the Coast Guard.

Captain George Frederick Rich has been appointed Captain-Superintendent of the Royal William Victualling Yard and Naval Hospital at Plymouth, vice Captain Nicolas, superseded.

**ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**—The Lords of the Admiralty, on obtaining the sanction of the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, lost no time in deciding as to the plan to be adopted for another expedition, to proceed in the direction of Davis's Straits, Lancaster Sound, and onwards to Melville Island, in search of Captain Sir John Franklin, and the officers and crews of the *Erabus* and *Terror*; and an express messenger was despatched from the Admiralty on Wednesday afternoon, to Woolwich, with orders to Commodore Henry Eden to get the *Acorn*, 12, sloop, and *Minx*, steam-vessel, ready for sea at the shortest notice. The messenger was also bearer, at the same time, of despatches for Captain Sir John Hill, Knight, superintendent of the victualling-yard, Deptford, to have the necessary provisions ready to be sent to Woolwich, and put on board those vessels. The *Acorn* is at present at Chatham, but she can soon be brought round to Woolwich, and made ready for sea. The *Minx* is a steam-vessel, propelled by the screw; and the last trial she had, when fitted with the disc engines, gave a remarkably favourable result, with a very small consumption of fuel, an object of the greatest importance in a voyage to the Arctic regions. The disc engine has since been tried for a considerable number of hours consecutively, and found to continue to work well, without being liable to get out of order, and appears to be in every way adapted for the undertaking the *Minx* is now ordered to be employed upon, if their Lordships should decide on using those engines now on board the vessel.

**USE OF SPIRITS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.**—Eleven of the members of the naval board appointed to inquire into the use of spirits in the Royal navy, assembled on Wednesday at Whitehall. The other two members have not yet joined. The following is a complete list of the members of the board:—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom; Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Greenwich Hospital; Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour, C.B., G.C.H.; Capt. E. Collier, C.B. (1814); Capt. Amar Lowry Coring (1821); Capt. Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B. (1822); Capt. Chads, C.B., of the *Excellent* (1825); Capt. Peter Richards, C.B. (1828); Capt. Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. (1833); Capt. W. H. Henderson, C.B. (1838); Capt. John Kingcome (1838); Capt. Cospatrick B. Hamilton (1847); Capt. H. Pennell, one of the senior clerks at the Admiralty, Secretary.

**PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.**—The first return of the present session was printed on Monday, containing the annual account of the public income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th ult., with a statement of the balances in the Exchequer, &c. The net income of the year was £52,951,743 l. 5s. 6d., and the expenditure £50,853,622 l. 6s. 4d., leaving an excess of income over expenditure of £2,098,126 l. 11s. 2d. The balances in the Exchequer on the 5th of January in the previous year were £3,105,561 l. 12s. 9d.; and at the close of the financial year, the 5th ult., they amounted to £3,748,539 l. 12s. 4d. There was advanced in the year £1,989,014 l. 4s. 6d. for local works, &c., under various acts of Parliament, including £1,217,677 l. 10s. for drainage, Poor-law unions, and railways in Ireland. The repayments of advances for local works were £1,170,782 l. 11s. 11d. in the year.

The *Presse* of Paris states that the Royal library of Brussels has just acquired from the library of M. Brisard, of Liège, a curious and rare volume. It is a copy, printed on satin, of the second edition of a work entitled "Moral and Political Maxims, taken from Telemachus, on the science of Kings, and the happiness of the people, printed in 1766, by Louis Auguste, Dauphin (afterwards Louis XVI.), for the Court only." A manuscript note at the head of the copy contains the following anecdote:—"As soon as the Dauphin had concluded the printing of the volume, he had a few copies bound to make presents. The first was for Louis XV., his ancestor. His Majesty opening the volume, read the article, and said to the Dauphin, 'Monsieur le Dauphin, your work is finished, break the type.' The article was as follows:—'When kings have once broken down the barriers of good faith and honour, they cannot re-establish the confidence necessary to them, nor bring back to the principles of virtue and justice the men whom they have taught to despise them; they become tyrants, their subjects rebel, and nothing but a sudden revolution can bring back their power to a normal state.' The original edition of this volume was made in the very apartment of the Dauphin himself, then aged twelve years. The Count of Provence (Louis XVIII.) and the Count d'Artois (Charles X.) were present at the lithographic operations. The Dauphin printed every copy.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**SIR G S.**—The last end-game, though not at all abstruse, is pretty and elegant. **J H S.** Stoko-upon-Trent.—The pieces are all correctly placed in Diagram No. 314, and we doubt the possibility of its being solved in less than the prescribed number of moves. **M H.**—We will endeavour to discover in which Numbers the games mentioned appeared. The Problem you have sent is the far-famed "Indian" one; no longer a novelty here, since it has formed the frontispiece to every monthly number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for the last five years. **R V.** C.F. from Cambridge.—It shall be examined. **R S.** Worcester.—Your request shall be complied with. **GERMANICS.**—The celebrated German player, Von Heydebrandt der Laza, has been recently appointed Ambassador from the Prussian Court to Switzerland; there is not, therefore, any probability of his paying his long-expected visit to this country at present. **JUVENIS.**—The most "remarkable" sets of chess-men which we can call to mind at the moment are—the celebrated Indian ones, which Hyde describes; those of Edward I., the men of ebony and ivory, with a chess-board composed of crystal and Jasper; the set belonging to Cardinal Wolsey, which, with the board, were similar to those of Edward I.; a set of Martin Luther's, of the same costly description; a set designed by the great painter Vanderhout, which are reported to have occupied him eighteen years in design and in construction; a set designed by Albert Durer, a magnificent set belonging to Charles I.; the chess-men and board belonging to Frederick the Great; a splendid set presented to Napoleon Bonaparte from China; and the beautiful figures which most players are acquainted with, called Flaxman's chess-men. **R B.**—The little game between Messrs. Bird and Hughes, which appeared in our Number for Jan. 25, was not, as we supposed, one of the match just played. In the match, Mr. H. informs us he won every game. **H E K.**—Upon re-examination, your last diagram, No. 36, appears defective, since mate may be given as follows:—White—1. Kt to Q 4th; 2. Q takes P; 3. Kt to K 6th; 4. Q mates. This is much to be regretted, for the idea of the position is as elegant as it is original. **R V.**—They shall have a place shortly among our Chess Enigmas. **OMICRON.**—Will you be good enough to send us the correct diagram and solution of "Damocles"? The versions hitherto received were all defective, and have been destroyed. **G M G.**—They are very much below our standard of merit. **SOLUTIONS BY VALLEYFIELD, SALVATORS, R V, CANNIBAL, L B N, F G R, G M G, I T S, RUGBY-BOY, the LOY V H, G P S, SUNDY, SPANARD, EDWARD, ECCLONIS, OXONIENSIS, CLERICUS, HARROVIENSIS, M P, F R S, ANTIQUARY, R F, and BRUMMAGE** are correct. **PRIVATE PUPIL.**—On looking attentively at Problem No. 312, you will find that, if the Black King moves to Q R 4th, he will be mated in one move less than the stipulated number. **R M.**—The forthcoming match is appointed to come off at Washington, and to commence on the 14th of February. **PHILO-CHIESS.** M P R, C, Oxford, and others.—The games and particulars concerning the great Chess match in America, will be forwarded in the first instance exclusively for the use of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. **W M C.**—Look at it again attentively. **H E K.**—Very ingenious indeed. **H E K.**—The best shall have a diagram. **C F,** Cheltenham; **T M,** G S—Ineligible. **\*\* \*** The replies to numberless communications on the subject of Chess are deferred, from want of room.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 315.

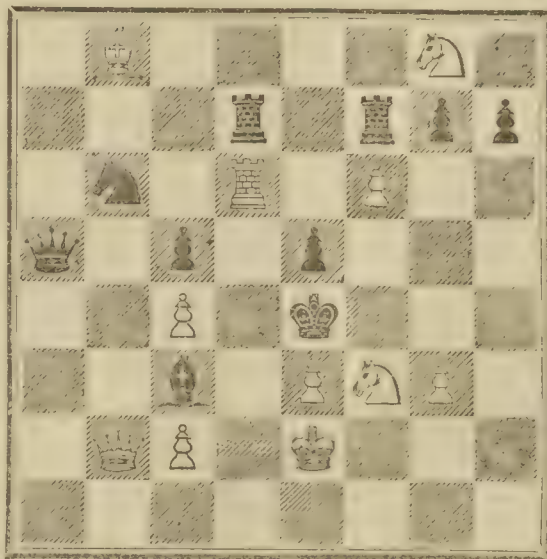
This Problem may be solved in four moves, thus:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes B	P to Q Kt 5th
2. R to K R 2d	P to Q Kt 6th
3. B to R 4th (ch)	K to B 5th
4. K takes P—Mate	

### PROBLEM NO. 316.

By Mr. W. HORNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White playing first, to checkmate in five moves.

### CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

As the forthcoming great match at Washington, between Mr. C. Stanley and the American amateur, Mr. J. H. T., has awakened a very lively interest in this country, the publication of the two following games, in which the latter figured as a competitor, may serve to gratify the very natural curiosity which has been excited as to the pretensions of this amateur to enter the lists against an adversary so formidable and experienced as the acknowledged Champion of the States. It is right to add that this game was played as far back as 1847, and can hardly, therefore, be cited as a criterion of the present strength of Mr. T.—

Between Mr. J. H. T. and Dr. M.  
(King's Kt's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Dr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. T.)	BLACK (Dr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P takes Kt	K B to his sq
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. Q to K R 5th	K R to R 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	15. B to Q 3d (ch)	K R to his sq
4. K B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2d	16. B to K Kt 6th	P takes B (d)
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	17. Q takes P (ch)	K to Q 2d
6. Castles	P to Q B 3d	18. Q to K E 7th (ch)	K to Q 3d (e)
7. P to Q B 3d	P to K R 3d	19. Q Kt to Q 2d (f)	P to Q 4th
8. P to K Kt 3d	P to K Kt 5th	20. Kt to B 4th (ch)	K to Q B 3d
9. Q B takes P (a)	P takes Kt	21. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K to Kt 4th
10. Q takes P	K Kt to B 3d	22. P to K R 4th (ch)	K to R 4th
11. Q B takes Q P (b)	Q takes B	23. Q to K B 4th	P to Q R 3d
12. P to K 5th	Q to her sq		And white mates in two moves.

(a) The sacrifice of the Bishop at this point, although productive of many striking situations, is hardly to be commended, when the defence is in the hands of an experienced player.  
(b) White avails himself skilfully of the advantages his opponent affords him.  
(c) K to K 5th (ch), and when the King moved to Q 2d, Q to K B 5th (ch) would have been at least as efficacious.  
(d) If Q to her 4th, he loses the Q; and if B to K 3d, White would answer with R to K sq, having an irresistible attack.  
(e) K B to K 2d might yet have saved the game. (f) Threatening mate next move.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 537.—From actual play, by HERT KLING.  
White: K at Q 4th, Rs at K Kt 4th and Q B 6th, B at Q B sq, P at K R 3rd.  
Black: K at K R 4th; Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt 3rd, B at Q B 4th.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.  
No. 538.—By C. S., of the Brighton Chess Club.  
White: K at K R 3d, Q at K 2nd, Rs at K Kt 3d and Q R 7th, B at Q R 4th; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 2nd, and Q Kt 3rd.  
Black: K at K R 3d, Q at K B 5th, Rs at Q 3d and Q Kt 3d, B at Q sq, P at K R 2nd.  
White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 539.—By J. G. W.  
White: K at his R sq, Rs at Q R 6th and K 5th, B at K B 6th, Kt at K 3rd; Ps at K Kt 3rd, Q B 2nd, and Q Kt 5th.  
Black: K at Q 5th, Ps at K R 3rd, K 5th, and Q B 6th.  
White to play, and mate in six moves.  
No. 540.—By Mr. EDNEY.  
White: K at Q B 6th, Q at her 2nd, B at K R 6th, Kt at Q 8th; Ps at K Kt 4th, and K B 3rd and 6th.  
Black: K at his 4th, it at Q R 5th, Kts at K Kt 6th and K B 5th, Ps at Q 6th.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

**JUVENILE OFFENDERS.**—A return made to the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Monckton Milnes, shows that the number of juvenile offenders committed to prison in England and Wales in the year 1847, was 11,195. In the year 1848, it was 11,756. Of those committed in 1847, the number who had lost one parent was 1734; who had lost both parents, 633; who were unable to read, 4738; who had not been brought up to any definite employment, 5176. Of those committed in 1848, the number who had lost one parent was 2057; who had lost both parents, 854; who were unable to read, 5206; who had not been brought up to any definite employment, 5727. In 1847, the number of those whipped in prison once was 992; twice, 80; thrice, 3; four or more times, 1. In 1848, the number whipped in prison once was 1617; twice, 95; thrice, 8; four or more times, 3. In 1847, the number committed who had been once convicted before was 2045; who had been twice convicted, 812; thrice, 354; four times, 322; five times, 126; more than five times, 191. In 1848, the number committed who had been once convicted before was 1817; who had been twice convicted, 876; thrice, 356; four times, 334; five times, 121; more than five times, 230. Appended to the return is a list of "charitable institutions for affording temporary refuge to young offenders when discharged from prison." They are 63 in number.

## THE FEAR OF THE WORLD; OR, LIVING FOR APPEARANCES.

BY THE BROTHERS MAYHEW.

CHAPTER X.—(Continued from page 78.)

THE whole room was in a commotion. The visitors had collected round Nicholls, and, half laughing, seemed to enjoy the sport of "coming in at the death," as some called it. One or two of the more stately mammas, surrounded by their daughters, were already excusing their rapid flight to the pale Mrs. Nicholls; and, in their politeness, begging of her not to imagine that this disagreeable little affair, or that disgusting Jew's horrid, horrid conduct had driven them away—whilst inwardly they vowed that henceforth they were always "out" to the Nichollses.

When Mr. Isaacs had legally served two more "razor strops," as he called them, he bowed to the company and advanced to the door. On the mat he stood for a moment, and, smiling at Nicholls, told him that there were two more "shentlemen" waiting for him outside, adding that the servants would not believe they were invited to the party, and let them in, because, they said, corduroys were not full dress. With a graceful smile and bow, he requested to be informed whether he could deliver any message to them.

The company tittered at the man's impudence. Nicholls bit his lip and stamped his foot, and the lace-bound handkerchief fell from Sara's hand as swooning she sank upon the ottoman. In less than half an hour the drawing-room was empty. One by one the visitors shook Nicholls by the hand, looking mournfully in his face, and assuring him of their undisguised sympathy. Many wished to heavens they could offer him any assistance, and regretted the event had not happened two days before, for then they had large sums of money lying by them that they did not know what to do with.

But, when once these generous men had passed the drawing-room door, Nicholls could hear the half-smothered chuckle, that gave the lie to all the offers they had made. No, it was fun to them. It would be talk for the next week to come. All the clubs would ring with the anecdote; and, as far as his darling world was concerned, he was henceforth a ruined man.

So Nicholls, still half stupid with his drink, sat on one of his gay amber-saturated ottomans, listening to the laughter and loud talking in the hall. Then came the shouts of the linkmen and the rattling of carriages, and he could smell the perfume of the cigars that had been lighted in the hall.

At last all was silent, except the rattling of plates and spoons in the supper-room beneath. The writ had spirited all the friends away as though it had been a fairy's wand. The "strop" was a magic one.

## CHAPTER XI.

WHEN Nicholls awoke the next day, he found the shutters closed, Sara risen, and the clock at three. His head was on fire, and his tongue seemed thick and clung to his palate. He rang the bell, and his wife entered. As she opened the shutters, the daylight shone full upon her pale face, and red, swollen eyes, and Nicholls half raised himself in his bed with astonishment at this sudden change in her. But yesterday he had gazed upon her, her eyes brightened by excitement, her cheeks red with pleasure, and her figured satin gown clinging to her slender waist, and he had thought to himself he had never seen her look so well—no, not even on the day she first wore that black velvet gown he gave her. He had looked round the drawing-rooms, when they were most crowded, he had examined each belle with the nicest care, and had been forced to admit—despite a slight tiff whilst dressing—that his Sara was the finest woman in the room. His heart had swelled with pride as he saw some of the "men"—mustachioed exquisites, who knew every point of beauty in a woman as though she were a horse—leaning against the door-posts, their eyes riveted upon his wife, evidently envying the fate of her lucky husband. He could not call to mind the exact particulars of the scene that had taken place last night, but he had a dim, confused notion that something dreadful had occurred. Depressed with the excess of wine he had taken, and annoyed at the strange appearance of his wife, he sank back on his pillow, too much in want of a little consolation himself to sympathize with her.

Sara had evidently expected him to say something soothing. She stood for a moment near the bed, but not a word was spoken. At last she broke the silence.

"Will you have anything?" she asked, in an injured tone, as though a severe quarrel had taken place.

"Soda water," was the gruff and laconic reply.

As Nicholls tossed about in his bed, he by degrees called to mind the writs he had been served with. One thought seemed always to rise before him—that of the forgery upon Reuben. He remained almost motionless, his eyes fixed on the window, repeating the act, and trying to recal the sequel of the scene he had figured in. He had not even the energy to rise, but lay turning and twisting the one thought of the forgery over in his mind, made almost torpid under the depression of his excesses. At last the daylight began to fade. The gas-light opposite the house was lit, and sent the reflection of the window on the ceiling. Then he remembered the soda-water, and gaining a little energy from his rising passion, he seized the bell and rang it angrily.

Sara, silent and sullen as before, entered the room.

"I told you to let me have some soda-water," he cried, looking fiercely at her. "I can't get any," was the reply. "Why?"

"Because there are three men waiting outside, and I'm afraid to let any one go out."

The husband felt the force of the objection. He returned no answer, but remained still watching the reflection of the gas-lamp on the ceiling. Sara stood for an instant, without moving a limb; but, the silence continuing, she took her departure, closing the door as quietly as if she had quitted a sick-chamber.

About eight o'clock Mr. Nicholls came down to dinner. Even then he spoke as little as he possibly could. He stood with his coat-tails up, warming himself before the fire, his eyes fixed on one of the straw mats on the table. Sara thought to herself that he might as well have made some slight apology for keeping the dinner waiting an hour; but, seeing him look so pale and wretched, she excused him.

All dinner-time they remained silent. Any one would have imagined they had had a violent quarrel. The dinner was one to have pleased the most fastidious, but still he would not thaw into conversation.

The dishes—all of them the remains of the overnight's revelry—were removed and replaced, the clatter of the plates, and knives, and forks sounding loudly in the room. The poor barrister was thinking of the miserable end all his silly dreams had come to. Each mouthful he eat had to be paid for. He had obtained it all by a means he dared not think of; had spent his money even before he could call it his own, to please his darling world; and it was clear, by the last night's scene, that it was not at all grateful for the sacrifice. He was cut to the quick with the failure. The disgrace stung him to the heart. "What would they think of him?" he kept asking himself, not daring to dive any further into the question. At last he made an effort and spoke.

"How much wine did they drink last night?" he asked.

"I don't know," answered his wife quickly, determined not to give in, but to let "her gentleman" have all the conversation to himself, since he appeared to like quiet so much.

"Then I wish you would count the bottles," continued Nicholls, glad of an excuse for finding fault; "what the deuce is the good of my trying to save expense, if you will keep no check upon the servants?"

Just then the pound-cake elephant was placed upon the table. It was uncured, and inspired Nicholls with a fresh subject for a noise.

"It really seems to me, Sara, that you wish to see me in the *Gazette*."

"I don't understand you, sir," was the dignified answer.

Pointing with a fork to the elephant, he continued, "Nonsense, madam; if you had thought for one moment, you would have known that the confectioner would have taken that cake back again. It is really no use for a man to strive and."

"He wouldn't. I asked him, and he only handed in his bill and demanded his money," returned Sara, interrupting him.

Again they were silent, until Nicholls, warmed with his wine, began to lose his headache. Then he thought to himself, it would be much better to conciliate his wife.

"Do you think the servants know anything about what happened last night, my dear?" he asked Sara, in quite an altered tone.

"I don't know," was the unflinching reply.

"There, don't let us quarrel, Sara," said Nicholls, taking her hand. "I am miserable enough as it is. If you leave me, I won't answer for the consequences;" and he gazed at the ceiling madly, in such a way that Sara grew quite alarmed, and fell upon his neck, clasping him to her.

With his arm round her waist they stood before the fire, and he



got his darling to tell him all that had taken place at the party. Then came the great question, How would it be possible for them to regain their standing in the world?

"It is hard," cried Nicholls, "after all my strugglings, after all my battlings with my creditors, after all the money, the frightful amount of money I've paid, to be knocked over in this way—it is hard. And, after all, I wouldn't mind betting a thousand pounds!"

"My dear!" cried Sara, expostulating.

"If I had it, my pet, I wouldn't mind betting it, that nearly every one of those very people that cut us, are just in the very same state as I am in; but I'll fight 'em all, I will."

"How, dear—how?" asked Sara, anxiously.

"I don't know," was the reply. "I'll get Lively Harry to say that he did it for a lark. If I could have paid the scoundrel, I shouldn't have cared; in fact, it would have looked all the better. Oh, curse the writs! it drives me mad to think about them. Why didn't I put off the party?" he added half musingly, as his thoughts still returned to the forged bill. "Now all is lost. I am indeed a ruined man."

Sara did not interrupt him for some minutes. At last, wishing to lead his thoughts away from the subject, she asked him, "How, dear, did you ever manage to settle with the jeweller—you never told me?"

Nicholls's arm fell from her waist; he clasped his forehead tightly, and bit his lip. Presently, as she repeated the question, he answered in an angry voice, "Women have no business with money matters."

"I only wanted to know, my dear. I didn't mean to offend you," replied his wife, with all her woman's curiosity alive on the subject.

the money," said Nicholls, unconsciously revealing the current of his thoughts. Yet he was not an unfeeling man; but his distresses, and his fear of the world, had deadened his heart, and made him for a long time past regard his father only as an interloper who stood between him and affluence.

"I think my friend Cocker will be rather savage when he hears of this. That scoundrelly landlord, too, won't be best pleased. Ah, this is sweet revenge! Ha! ha!"

"Hush! Wellesley dear," interposed Mrs. Nicholls solemnly, as for a moment she removed her handkerchief. "Hush!—laughing whilst your father lies above ground in his coffin. What a sudden bereavement! There's scarcely any time to think of mourning. I wish I had not had my black velvet gown cut up for the children," and she sobbed aloud.

"Never mind, my dear," said her husband, soothingly; "don't give way to this grief. Be comforted, and you shall have as many black velvet dresses as you like."

And when his wife, in answer, had kissed him, he told her that he was determined to write round to all his creditors, and tell them to send in their bills in a fortnight. "It will look so well," he added, "to say that all who have any claims upon the estate of Wellesley Nicholls, Esquire, will be paid in full."

"How shall we manage about the papers, my dear?" asked Sara; "of course, you will have to insert the advertisements?"

"Oh, I'll see to that," answered the husband. "All that it is necessary to state is, that—that we sincerely regret him, and that the bereavement has plunged several distinguished families into mourning. That's very easily done."

For an hour at least they sat planning the manner in which the father should be mourned, and they retrieved the disgrace they were so nearly sinking under. Nicholls begged of his wife not to think of the foolish words that had escaped from him in his grief, as only the wanderings of a mind overstrained by long anxiety. The livery for the servants was fixed upon, the amount of the debts calculated, and a slight dispute as to whether black or white was most becoming to Mrs. Nicholls's complexion amicably settled.

The next train that started for Newcastle carried with it Mr. Wellesley Nicholls.

(To be continued.)

#### PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

##### FREDERICK HENRY PAUL, SECOND BARON METHUEN.

THE occasion of seconding the Address immediately on taking the oaths and his seat, was the first appearance and maiden speech in Parliament of the present Lord Methuen. He was born, February 23, 1818, was for a short time Cornet of the Royal Horse Guards, afterwards an Ensign in the 71st Foot, and in 1842 retired from the army. He married, October 14, 1844, Anna Horatio Caroline, only daughter of the Rev. John Samford, of Mynahed, Somerset, and in 1846 was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Wilts Militia. His father, who was born June 21st, 1771, married, July 31st, 1810, Jane Dorothea, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, and had for many years a seat in the Commons, as representative of the county of Wilts. He was raised to the peerage, July 13th, 1838, by the title of Baron Methuen, of Corsham, in the county of Wilts, and died during the recent Parliamentary recess.

The family of Methuen, or Methuen, is one of ancient distinction, and has its name from the barony of Methuen, in Perthshire, given by Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, to a German of some note, who, about the year 1070, came to England with Queen Margaret of Hungary.

John Methuen, a descendant of this German, was Secretary of State in Scotland A.D. 1440, and from him descended John Methuen, of Bishops Cannings, Wilts, who, in the reigns of William and Queen Anne, was sent, first, as Chancellor to Ireland, and afterwards as Ambassador to Portugal, where the celebrated wine and wool treaty, signed at Lisbon on the 27th of December, 1703.

This treaty, deemed at the time, and for nearly one hundred and thirty years afterwards, of the greatest importance, came to an end in 1831, by our abolition of the differential duty in favour of Portugal, and against French wines. The prohibition of our woollen manufactures was not renewed; they continued to pass into Portugal in some quantity for home consumption, but much more largely for the purpose of being smuggled into Spain.

Sir Paul Methuen, Knight of the Bath, son of the above John Methuen, inherited the diplomatic talent of his father, and held severally under Queen Anne

#### CONDITION OF IRELAND.

##### ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NEW POOR-LAW

(Concluded from page 51.)

I INTENDED my last communication to be the conclusion, but, on looking over my portfolio, I find another Sketch or two—one of which, at least, you may think worthy of being published. The village of Killard forms part of the Union of Kilrush, and possesses an area of 17,022 acres. It had a population, in 1841, of 6850 souls, and was valued to the Poor-rate at £4254. It is chiefly the property, I understand, of Mr. John MacMahon Blackall, whose healthy residence is admirably situated on the brow of a hill, protected by another ridge from the



LORD METHUEN.

and George I. the offices of Secretary of State and Comptroller of the Household, and was sent as Envoy to several foreign states, and as Ambassador to Madrid. In all instances he gained the character of a man of the highest honour and uncompromising integrity. During his residence in Italy he made a large collection of valuable pictures, and obtained considerable celebrity for artistic taste. He left no son, and was succeeded by his cousin, Paul Methuen (to whom he bequeathed his pictures), of Corsham House, Wilts, M.P. for Warwick. This cousin was son of Thomas Methuen, by Anne, daughter of Isaac Self, of Beuacre. He married Penelope, daughter and co-heir of Charles Lord Lucas, of Shenfield (Lord Lucas died in 1688, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, at whose death the peerage became extinct). Paul Methuen, of Corsham, was succeeded by his son, Paul Cobb Methuen, for some time member of Parliament for Great Bedmin, and married to Matilda, daughter of Sir Thomas Gooch, of Beuacre. He died in September, 1816, and was succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards the first Lord Methuen, and on whose son (the present Peer) has devolved the representation of the above Charles Lord Lucas.

It is but rarely that a member of either House has the courage, in a maiden speech, to read a lecture to his audience. Lord Methuen did so, and did it ably. In a country enjoying such liberty of speech as England does, the public platform should never be used to pander to the passions of the multitude, and set class against class. It is not possible to overrate the importance of public speech as a mode of popular instruction; and it should, therefore, be so earnestly and temperately used, that the nobler powers of men, and not their angry passions, should be called into activity. There is no need for either party, in any question of human right or progress, to thunder invectives against those who advocate or who stand in the way or lag behind. There may be enthusiasm without anger, and strong enforcement of facts and opposing opinions without vituperative charges of motives and angry misrepresentations of the efforts and intentions of opponents.



"There are three men waiting outside, and I'm afraid to let any one go out."

"Never ask me again, then. I am going out. Get my hat," stammered out Nicholls, not daring to remain in the house lest the secret should escape him.

At this moment there was a knock at the door. His troubled mind immediately fancied that it might be some message on the same all-dreaded subject.

"Who's there?" he shouted.

"All right!" a man's voice replied; and a gentleman who had gained admission on pressing family matters, tired of waiting below, advanced without ceremony into the room, and handed to the unfortunate man a writ for sixty pounds, at the suit of Messrs. Cocker and Co., wine-merchants. Nicholls was so astounded and enraged that he could not speak and Mrs. Nicholls was dumb with fright; not a word, therefore, escaped from the pair, as the lawyer's clerk, with a polite bow, hastened from the room and quitted the house.

This seemed to be the climax of the tragedy. Both (startled and confounded with the unexpected blow) gazed mutely one at the other. At last Nicholls, jumping from his seat, paced the room—cursing and swearing, and throwing his arms wildly about him. Sara, bursting into tears, sat in her chair, thinking of the contrast there was between her present gilded misery, and the happy home her girlhood had known at Reuben's farm. The brother's uncouth, yet honest warning rang in her ears; and in her heart she wished she had listened to his counsels.

"It's all up, now," cried Nicholls. "Hang the world!—hang everything! Fool—idiot—fool that I have been! The game's lost. A prison—worse than a prison—(and he struck his forehead)—stares me in the face! Oh, what a dear lesson it has taught me!"

Suddenly turning to his wife, he added, in a tone almost of reproach, "Sara, to-morrow we leave this cursed house. What there is, these vultures of the law may have. Whilst I have yet my liberty, we must fly. Once let me be put in prison, and I am a degraded wretch for ever. Even you would not dare to own me, and my children would be things to point at."

Unable to fathom the meaning of his mysterious words, Sara, startled from her own grief, looked inquiringly in his face, and saw, in the misery that it expressed, how the confession had been wrong from an agonised heart.

"Yes, Wellesley," she cried, "let us leave this house, and, in quitting it, try and forget all our sufferings. We have but one friend in the world now—a friend that is true to us, I know, though, in our pride and folly, we spurned him from our door. Let us go to Reuben—there we shall meet with comfort and welcome."

"It's impossible!" shouted Nicholls—"once for all, it's impossible! I would a thousand times rather meet a prison than your brother;" and, flinging himself on the sofa, he buried his face in the cushion.

At this moment a postman's knock rang through the house. The barrister leapt to his feet again. "Let them come!" he shouted; "bring it up—let me know the worst at once, and put me out of this agony of suspense. What's the lawyer's name, and how much is it?"

As Parker tapped at the door, Mrs. Nicholls advanced to it, opening it only sufficiently to admit the boy's arm. She was still afraid lest the servants should guess their misery.

"Good heavens! it's from Newcastle, and all in black," she cried. "Janet's handwriting, too! what can it mean?"

A ray of hope shone in Nicholls's face as he snatched the letter from his wife. Breaking the seal savagely, he devoured its contents, his wife standing close to him, impatiently waiting for the news.

On the 21st instant, the very day of Nicholls's memorable party, Sir Giles had breathed his last—as his daughter said, "without a groan."

As Mrs. Nicholls took out her white cambric handkerchief, her husband soliloquised, "Poor old man! poor old fellow!" and, having shaken his head three or four times, he added, "Well, taking all in all, the dear old gentleman was better than many fathers. Really," he continued, as the colour returned to his cheeks, "really, it seems as if a Providence was hanging over me. I declare, I am no sooner in a mess, than something or other is sure to turn up to take me out of it. Poor old man! By the by, tell Parker, my poppet, to look out my black clothes. Poor old man! It's no use grieving, my pet; we must submit to the will of Providence—its ways are inscrutable, my love. See, I bear this heavy blow like a man."

"It's a sad, sad loss," simpered Mrs. Nicholls from behind her handkerchief; "he was such a dear old gentleman!"

"It'll be at least a fortnight before we can prove the will and touch



THE VILLAGE OF KILLARD.

ruins; but, as it is, the houses are swept away like the people, and not a monument remains of a multitude, which, in ancient Asia or in the wilds of America, would numerically constitute a great nation.

May I, in conclusion, remind your readers that the class of men in whose name, by whose bidding, and for whose supposed advantage all this ruin has been wrought, are still blindly treading in the same path. They are even now taking counsel together, to compel the wretched beings left on the land to seek the means of subsistence from the soil they monopolise. Their hope is, to keep up rent; the effect of their wishes, were they embodied into a law, would be to continue extirpation. A fall of price, and a decay of rent—the necessary consequences of suspending labour and getting rid of consumers—have lessened their incomes, and to gross ignorance of the effects of legislation, are now added decay and anger. It is estimated that the value of property rateable to the poor has fallen from upwards of £13,000,000 to less than £9,000,000 in three years, while all the obligations of the landowners are undiminished, and, in many cases, increased. Some great proprietors have been already sold up; and many of those who escape that degradation will only retain nominal possession of their domains. Under such circumstances it may be

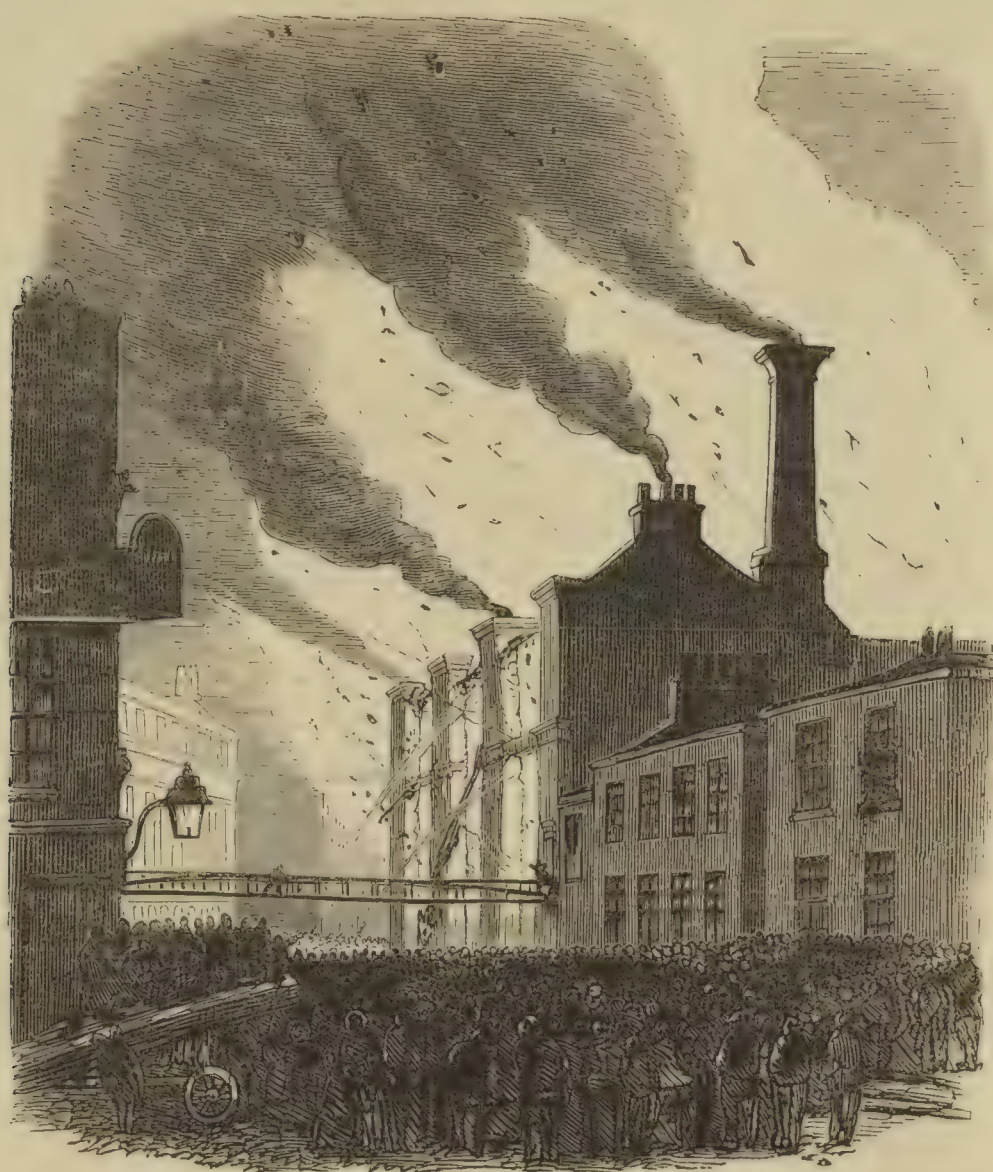
expected that the landowners will struggle desperately, but they will struggle in vain; for, in extirpating the people, instead of aiding and encouraging their exertions, they have snapped the sinews of their own strength.

But I must leave this painful subject. The worst, it may be hoped, is passed. Though legislation can only help the people by undoing its work, and setting them free, it is not in human nature to perish without a struggle. The land is still here, all the elements of wealth are still in existence; public attention is intensely directed to social phenomena; opportunities of improvement, as they arise, will be embraced; and landlords, farmers, peasants, and priests will each do something to help themselves, and will promote the prosperity of all.

The late dreadful lesson has given them dear-bought knowledge; suffering has made it a part of their existence, and they cannot get rid of it if they would. For those who have outlived famine, and legislation more desolating than famine, brighter prospects are dawning, but they can only be secured and enjoyed by their own exertions. To grow in prosperity, the Irish must not be continually deceived by a false reliance on those who have hitherto deluded them, and who are even now claiming all the credit of the improvement that is for ever springing from the struggles of individuals to better their condition.



## GREAT FIRE IN LAMBETH.



GREAT FIRE IN GUILDFORD-STREET, BELVIDERE-ROAD.

## DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN LAMBETH.

On Thursday morning, shortly before one o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive timber yard belonging to Mr. George Myers, of the Ordnance Wharf, Belvidere-road, which, in the extent of its ravages, has exceeded any catastrophe of the kind with which the metropolis has been visited for many years past.

The exact locality may be thus briefly described:—The Belvidere-road is a well-known thoroughfare, extending from the Waterloo-road to Westminster-bridge-road. Within about 200 yards of the latter a narrow turning, known as Guildford-street, forms a communication between the Belvidere-road and the York-road. Both sides of this street were formerly occupied by the extensive premises of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, the celebrated builders and contractors, and a cast-iron bridge thrown across the thoroughfare connects the workshops on either side. Messrs. Myers's timber wharf extends across the Belvidere-road, and occupies a very large space, bounded on the south by the rear of the houses in the York-road, on the east by the factory formerly occupied by Messrs. Grissell and Peto, on the west by Heath's extensive livery stables, and opening to the north on the back of the houses in Belvidere-road. The fire, as intimated, is supposed to have broken out in this timber-yard; and so rapidly did the flames extend, that the whole of one side of Guildford-street was speedily consumed, and no less than eight large houses in the York-road were severely burnt.

The flames were first discovered by a policeman of the L division, and engines from various stations quickly arrived at the scene. Before, however, water could be procured, the flames had attained so great an ascendancy, that the atmosphere was illuminated for miles round, and the utmost alarm was occasioned among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. In less than half an hour from the period of the outbreak, the premises on the west side of Guildford-street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Grissell (now in the tenancy of Messrs. Christopher Nickells and Co., india-rubber web manufacturers), became ignited, and all efforts to stay the ravages of the flames proved utterly futile. In

dia-rubber web manufacturers. Warehouse and manufactory burnt down, and contents wholly destroyed. Insured in the London and other offices.

Mr. Grissell's premises on the opposite side of this street, at present unoccupied, are damaged by fire and water, the parapet of the building being burnt, and the front much scorched.

## YORK-ROAD.

No. 2—Mr. James Heath, livery-stable keeper. Stock and furniture slightly injured by removal.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6—Similarly damaged.

Nos. 7 and 8—Occupied jointly by Mr. Miskin, surgeon.—The back front very much burnt, and roof and window-frames destroyed. Furniture damaged by fire and water. Insured in the Sun Office.

No. 9—Mr. Brownsmith. The back windows and roof wholly destroyed, and the house very much injured by fire and water. Insured in the Sun Office.

No. 10—Mr. Miller. This house has sustained precisely similar injury to the last. The occupant is uninsured.

No. 11—Mr. Hartley. Similar injury, and also uninsured.

No. 12—Mr. R. Wardle, superintendent of Messrs. Grissell's workmen at the New Houses of Parliament. Similar injury. Insured in the Norwich Union Office.

No. 13—Mr. Dawson, surgeon. The back front of this house, which forms the corner of Guildford street, is only slightly burnt, but the furniture has been much injured by the water.

## BELVIDERE-ROAD.

No. 2—Mr. Hutchinson. The back front much burnt, and window-frames destroyed. Insured in the County Office.

No. 3—Mr. Swansden. This house has sustained similar damage. Uninsured.

No. 4—Mr. Harris. Similar injury. Uninsured.

No. 5—Mr. Glanville, house-agent. Similar injury. Uninsured.

No. 6—Mr. Fareweather. Similar injury. Uninsured.

**ALARMING FIRE IN ST. JOHN-STREET, CLERKENWELL.**—On Tuesday night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. David Lutton, umbrella and parasol manufacturer, No. 20, A-hemrie street, St. John-street, Clerkenwell. The flames were first discovered by one of the

a very short period the window-frames at the back of the houses in the York-road caught fire; and before any effective means could be adopted to prevent it, the whole range numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, were enveloped in flame. The awful progress of the fire for some minutes previously had forewarned the inhabitants of the danger to which they were exposed, and a very large quantity of furniture was hastily thrown out of the houses into the centre of the York-road, as the only chance of saving it from being reduced to ashes. The firemen worked bravely; but the extent of the catastrophe was appalling.

The atmosphere was very brilliantly illuminated by the reflection of the flames, and about half-past one o'clock, almost every metropolitan church steeple might have been clearly discernible. The new Houses of Parliament, with their exquisite Gothic tracery, seen from Hungerford-bridge, formed a beautiful picture. The number of spectators was not very great, owing to the lateness of the hour.

Inspectors of the A division and L division were in attendance, with a very large body of constables.

The following is a copy of the official report of the damage, rendered by Mr. Braidwood, the Chief Superintendent of the Brigade Force, to the several insurance offices:

## PEDLAR'S ACRE.

Mr. Geo. Myers's building and timber yard, offices, saw-mills, workshops, and stables, with their contents (including four horses), wholly destroyed. Insured in the West of England and Phoenix Fire Offices.

Messrs. Walter Cosser and Son, timber merchants, premises injured by fire, and stock damaged. Insured in the Phoenix Fire Office.

## GUILDFORD-STREET.

Messrs. Chris. Nickells and Company, patent In-



THE FIRE-BRIGADE.

lodgers, who, on returning home, found the front shop on fire. He instantly raised an alarm, and several engines promptly attended; but the fire was not put out until the whole of the valuable stock in trade was reduced to ashes, and the premises much damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown.

**ALARM OF FIRE AT ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.**—Great alarm was caused in the Borough on Monday night, owing to flames being seen issuing apparently through the roof of St. Thomas's Hospital. Messengers immediately started in all directions for the engines, and in the course of a few minutes a strong body of the London brigade, with several engines, reached the hospital, when the firemen happily found that the cause of so much alarm was owing to one of the chimneys taking fire, the flames from which, as they rushed through the pot, being supposed by the crowd to issue through the roof.

The Abbe Matelene, who was arrested at Paris lately on a charge of being connected with the affair of the Rue Romaine, and of forming part of the secret society called the Legion de St. Hubert, has been set at liberty by a decree of the Chambre du Conseil.



THE FIRE-BRIGADE.



## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Advices just received from the various States of South America state that the Republic of Bolivia was threatened with new disturbances. In Oruro and other places insurrections had occurred. An earthquake had occurred at Coquimbo on the 20th November, which did considerable damage to property.

From Chili we learn that on the 30th of November news had been received in Valparaiso of the rising of the Indians in the south, menacing Valdivia and the adjacent provinces. Serious difficulties were apprehended, and the Chilean Government had ordered troops to proceed to the south to put down the insurrection, if possible. At Valparaiso itself importations from all quarters of the world were pouring in, on a scale entirely disproportioned to the wants of the market.

Accounts from Egypt to January 21st, state that Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy, seems intent upon removing from Egypt all those who have been in any way connected with his predecessors, and forming creatures of his own; and thus the Porte gains its own ends by weakening the power of Egypt and reducing it to a level with any other petty province in the Ottoman Empire.

Sheriff Pasha, one of the few remaining men of parts and character at Alexandria, has left Egypt for Constantinople, and expects to be appointed Governor of Damascus.

It has been finally decided by the Board of Health at Alexandria, that henceforward the term of quarantine between Egypt and Syria is to be reduced to five days, including the days of arrival and departure, thus making it only three whole days.

The total value of exports from Egypt to all parts during the year 1849 amounted to £1,660,561 sterling, and imports from all parts to £1,474,000 sterling. Of these Great Britain had, as usual, by far the greater proportion—the exports to England amounting to half the whole value, or £807,863; the imports from England amounting to £607,404.

At New Orleans another *crevasse* or split in the Mississippi Dyke has occurred at Elms Plantation, in the parish of St. John the Baptist.

Margaret Lennox, alias Hamilton, suffered the last penalty of the law for the crimes of forgery and murder, on Thursday morning week, in front of the Court-house, at Glasgow. Strenuous efforts had been made by a number of ladies and other persons to obtain a commutation of the sentence, but their efforts were in vain. The deceased was in the 25th year of her age; she had been married two years, and has left an infant six months old.

An official notice in the *Paris Moniteur* complains of the immense number of applicants to the Ministry of Finance for employment or promotion, which it states to be so great as to preclude the possibility of all the demands receiving proper attention. No candidate for employment by the Administration will in future be attended to, unless his petition be forwarded through the administrative authorities of the department in which he resides.

Within the past week an authentic legal announcement has been made to Thomas Strickland, carpet-weaver, living in Caroline-street, Kendal, that he is heir-at-law to the estates of Miss Burns, at Cringlemire, near Bouth, who died recently at Cheltenham. The value of the real estate is stated at £14,000. The fortunate successor to this property has hitherto been in poor circumstances.

A young man named Bradshaw, at Blackburn, on Monday last, for a wager, drank a quart of rum. Insensibility soon followed, and he died the following morning.

So tame did field hares become during the severe frost, in Lincolnshire, lately, that boys readily beat them down in thorn hedges with long sticks, and took great numbers.

A few weeks ago, Mr. Richard Bratt, of Henbury, near Macclesfield, one morning killed two splendid deer—right and left shots—on the estate of Robert Crawford Cumming, Esq., of Baneriman, Dumbartonshire.

The *Bury Post* gives an account of a Mormonite baptism by immersion performed on Sunday morning last, in the river, in broad daylight, amidst derisive cheers from a crowd of from four or five hundred persons.

Mr. John Kyan, an English gentleman, well known as the inventor of the process of "kyanizing" wood, died, in Cork, on Saturday, in the 75th year of his age. He had been for some time engaged in maturing, for the city authorities, a plan for filtering the Croin water.

Mr. William Westall, the landscape painter, died on the 22d ult., in the 69th year of his age.

Count Ladislaus Teleki and M. Pulszky have addressed letters to the *Journal des Debats*, contradicting a statement in the *Journal Le Napoleon*, to the effect that revolutionary committees had been established in the principal cities of Europe, in correspondence with a central committee in London directed by Mazzini, Letru Rollin, Struve, and Pulszky.

The Belgian Government has given notice that, in execution of the new postal convention between Belgium and England, the uniform postage of simple letters between the two kingdoms will, from the 15th inst., be 60c., of which 40c. are to go to the English post-office and 20c. to the Belgian.

M. de Corsin has recovered from the effects of the wound which he received in the duel the other day at Paris.

A young lady of Llandaff has decorated the grave of the late Dean of that diocese, which is within the altar rails of the Cathedral, every week with flowers, since his death.

For the first time since the Restoration, the bells of the cathedral at Liverpool omitted to ring a muffled peal on the anniversary of the martyrdom of King Charles, last week.

A new chancel window has been put up at St. Paul's Church, Warwick. The Saviour bearing his cross is the principal figure. The ground is filled up after an elaborate ancient pattern, in which every variety of colour is blended. The Countess of Warwick, Lord Gurnsey, and Sir Charles Douglas were among the chief contributors. The church is entirely free and unappropriated.

Sir William Hartopp, Bart., of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, has placed three beautiful stained glass windows in the chancel of Wissett Church, of which he is the patron.

Both Dr. Pusey and Mr. Dodsworth have announced publications—the one a pamphlet or volume, and the other a sermon—on the dangerous anomaly of the Privy Council usurping the functions of the Church in deciding questions of doctrine.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have made a further donation of £100, making in all (with the site) £600, in aid of the newly-erected district church of All Saints, Monkwearmouth; and the incumbent of the parish, the Rev. B. Kennicott, has made a second donation of £50.

The *Moniteur du Soir* announces the departure of Cardinal Dupont from Paris for Portici, on a diplomatic mission to the Pope. A relative of the Pope, who has passed more than once between Paris, Rome, and Portici, accompanied the Cardinal. Great expectations are entertained that the intervention of the Cardinal will facilitate the arrangement of the Roman question.

Last week nineteen nets belonging to the *Criterion*, of Penzance, which unfortunately became entangled in a bloater whale were lost. The missing nets, however, have been since picked up by another boat eight leagues off the Start Point.

M. Mouillard, the editor of *La Liberté*, was sentenced by the Police Court of Paris on Saturday to imprisonment for one month, and to pay a fine of 200fr., for having published the journal without lodging the security required by law.

A trip to India and back in three months has just been made by Lieut. R. M. Taylor, of the 25th Regiment, who embarked on board one of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers on the 23rd of October last, for Alexandria, and having hastened thence to Madras, remained there twelve days, when he returned and reached Southampton by the same steamer on the 25th ult.

The Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, of Dublin, has addressed a letter "to the most Rev. and Right Rev. the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland," announcing that Mr. Richard Devereux, of Wexford, has authorised him to put down his name for £200, towards establishing a Catholic University in Ireland.

Dr. Cantwell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, in a letter to the *Tablet*, states that he has over a thousand pounds a year at his disposal, for the use of a Catholic University, should one be established in Ireland.

A correspondent of the *Londonderry Standard* states that, at the last Belfast sessions, the agent of the Hertford estates presented no fewer than 400 ejectments.

The accounts of distress in the Unions of Kilrush, Ennistymon, Listowel, and other districts in that part of Ireland, are still most deplorable. Those who visit the country, and inquire into its state, say they can see no means of remedying the distress in that portion of it.

The American line of packet ship *Prince Albert*, just arrived in the docks from New York, has brought three packages of cotton seed consigned to order. Although the importations of cotton in a raw state from the United States are of so numerous and extensive a character, the importation of the seed is not of common occurrence; and, for whatever purpose the present arrival of the article may have taken place, it is of interest.

The lugger *Ann* arrived in Dover harbour on the afternoon of Friday week with several chests of tea, picked up off Lythe. A large Indian man was on shore at Dungeness Point, and, from the quantity of wreck floating, there can be no doubt that she was breaking up.

The rumour of Lord Denman's retirement from the bench, and of his being succeeded by Lord Campbell, has been again revived and contradicted—both "on good authority."

The government of the United States has ordered tests to be applied to all drugs which are imported and pass through the Custom-house. This step has become indispensable, in consequence of the monstrous frauds committed in the drug market; to such an extent is the adulteration been carried, that many drugs are often useless.

The committee appointed to organize and collect subscriptions for the Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, consists of Lord Granville, Mr. Alderman Thompson, George Drew, and Francis Fuller, Esqrs., who meet daily at the Board of Trade.

Highway robberies have recently become frequent in Glasgow. On Saturday evening last a gentleman was knocked down in Gallowaycraig, dragged into a close, and his gold watch and other valuables taken from him. A labourer, the same night, was treated in the same manner in Duke-street.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION.**—On Saturday afternoon the hundredth annual general meeting of this society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. The object of this society is to maintain and educate the orphans of poor clergymen until they are capable of providing for themselves. The Right Rev. the Bishop of London took the chair. From the financial statement, it appeared that the income of the society for the past year, from all sources, only amounted to £4600, while the expenditure for the same period was £5300, leaving a balance against the society of £700. On the motion of Sir R. H. Inglis, the Right Rev. the Bishop of London was re-elected president for the ensuing year. In returning thanks, the rev. prelate took occasion to deplore that, after having been for so many years connected with the society, he should see the claims upon its benevolence increasing, and the means of meeting those claims so rapidly diminishing. While the present improvements were going on in the Church, by dividing large parishes into small cures, there was every probability of increased demands upon the society for educating and maintaining orphans. The clergy themselves, upon whom so many calls were daily made, had done all in their power to support the society, and so had many of the laity; but he was sure, that if the public at large were made acquainted with the objects and present condition of the institution, many would be found able and willing to aid their funds by pecuniary assistance. On the motion of Archdeacon Jones, Sir R. H. Inglis was re-elected vice-president, after which five boys and eight girls were elected into the schools of the society at St. John's-wood, making the number at present in that establishment amount to 153—namely, 76 girls, and 77 boys.

**ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.**—At the usual meeting of this institution, on Monday night—Mr. Sidney Smirke, vice-president, in the chair—the Royal gold medal, placed at the disposal of the Institute, by her Majesty, as an honorary distinction to be conferred annually upon architects of eminence of any country, was unanimously awarded to Mr. Charles Barry, a Fellow of the Institute, for having designed and executed various works of high merit. For the Soane Medal there were six competitors, only one of whom approached in any degree the standard of excellence which such an institution had a right to expect. The design thus preferred was inscribed, "Faith, Hope, and Charity," but, notwithstanding the "hope" and the "faith" of the artist, the council thought it so full of serious objections that it would be no "charity" to award a prize to so faulty a production. The silver medal for the best essay on the construction of floors was also not awarded, for similar reasons. Mr. Samuel Angell, Fellow of the Institute, read a most able and interesting paper on "The life, genius, and works of Giacomo Barozzi da Vignola," a great Italian architect of the sixteenth century. A large number of valuable drawings of the chief works of Vignola, many of which were furnished by Professor Donaldson, Mr. Falkener, and other Associates and Fellows of the Institute, were exhibited. At the conclusion of the paper, an animated discussion ensued, in which Professor Cockerell, Mr. Tite, Mr. Bellamy, and the chairman took part, upon the disadvantage which a disregard of the study of the Italian compositions entailed upon young architects, which, in their opinion, was not at all compensated for by the now more fashionable devotion of their energies to medieval works. A vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. Angell, and the meeting adjourned.

**AGED POOR SOCIETY.**—The anniversary festival of this society, which was instituted about 160 years since, to assist by pensions the poor of the Roman Catholic faith, was held on Monday evening at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, the Right Reverend Dr. Wiseman presiding. A report, which was circulated among the company—about seventy gentlemen sitting down to a very excellent dinner—stated that the past year had not realised the cheering prospects which they had anticipated at the commencement, the income of the year not having been sufficient to meet the expenditure; and, as a necessary consequence, the directors had been compelled to allow another Christmas to pass without placing any additional pensioners upon the list. When the last balance-sheet was presented to the subscribers, there was a deficit of nearly £400, to meet which it was determined to borrow £500 stock from the almshouse fund, to be replaced before any additional names were placed on the pension list—the directors, in the meantime, paying three per cent. instead of five per cent., as heretofore, to the bankers. By these means the accounts showed a small balance in favour of the charity, and the directors trusted to the increased support of their Roman Catholic brethren, and some fortuitous circumstances, to get them out of the difficulty in which they were placed. Six pensioners and one annuitant had died during the year, but from the circumstances above detailed the vacancies thus created had not been filled up. The directors hoped shortly to be able to announce the purchase of a piece of land, on which to erect the almshouses, having now sufficient funds for the purpose, the amount in hand being £2706 16s. 3d. The balance-sheet showed that for the general purposes of the charity the amount received during the past year (including £461 3s., the produce of the borrowed stock) was £1106 10s., while the expenditure (including the balance against the society last year of £357 3s. 11d.), £1102 7s. 10d., leaving a balance in hand of £4 2s. 8d. After some very eloquent addresses from Dr. Wiseman, Dr. Morris, and other gentlemen, in advocacy of the principles of the society, a collection was made in the room, which amounted to about £170, of which £15 15s. were subscribed in aid of the almshouse fund. Amongst the principal subscriptions we observed—Y. Z., by the secretary, £30; the Rev. Dr. Wiseman, £20; Mr. Bealey, £10; Mr. Gould, £5; Mr. N. Pegg, £5; Dr. Morris, £3 3s.; Mr. Dixon, £3 3s., &c. The pleasures of the evening were much enhanced by the musical talents of Messrs. Kenny, Smythson, Taylor, and Moody.

**METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.**—On Monday a lecture was delivered by Mr. John Laude Taberner, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on the feasibility of a future supply of water to the metropolis by means of Artesian wells and other modes now before the public for adoption, and upon the necessity, on the ground of efficiency and economy, of placing the general water supply, as public property, together with the other departments of our sanitary system, under the administrative powers of one public board of direction. Having at some length explained to a numerous assembly the nature and the properties of the soil on which London is built, the lecturer strongly urged the benefits that would arise from his plan of drawing water from the chalky instead of the sandy formation, whereby from thirty to fifty million gallons of water per diem could be procured by establishing twelve hundred miles of piping of seven-inch bore, allowing a square of such piping to each district, to be so arranged that if any accident occurred in one, they could easily supply the deficiency from any of the others. The arguments of the lecturer chiefly went to prove, that in the chalky formation there existed an immense body of water, which did not exist in the sand, inasmuch as it had been found that wherever water was obtained from sand it rapidly diminished in quantity, whereas in the other case they had such a bountiful flow of water that they discovered no reduction. All the statements that had been made as to the unwholesomeness of the water obtained from chalk, and that it contained chalybeate matter were thoroughly unfounded. He further elucidated, with the assistance of carefully prepared diagrams, the artesian system, as now applied to the great water-bearing stratum of chalk under and around London, and stated in conclusion that his object was to take the water supply out of the hands of private companies and place it where it originally lay, in the hands of the people, to whom it belonged as a primitive right. For that purpose he had made a general proposition for placing, by act of Parliament, the future control of the whole water supply as public property under a consolidated public sanitary board, to be elected by the ratepayers of each district. For that end it would be necessary that they should start with a capital of £2,611,000 to purchase the right which the existing companies held; two millions more would be requisite for the working of his system, and he pledged himself that in a few years, by making the water supply subservient to the rating, and instituting a rate of 25s. 6d., instead of the present water-rate of 30s., he would save the sum of £300,000 per annum to London. The lecturer answered many questions put by the scientific gentlemen present in a satisfactory manner, and his observations met with much applause.

**METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.**—A numerously attended meeting of the Metropolitan Sanitary Association, and others interested in the sanitary improvement of the metropolis, was held on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Bishop of London in the chair. The Bishop of Clichester proposed the first resolution—

That, with the exception of the City of London, containing only 125,000 inhabitants, this metropolis, with more than 2,000,000 of souls, to mix a large proportion of the town population of England, is destitute of any adequate provision or effective organisation whereby the comfort, health, and lives of the people can be watched over and preserved. That although the strenuous efforts made in this metropolis districts to procure a sanitary enactment mainly contributed to the passing of the Public Health Act, yet these districts were the only parts excluded from the benefits of that enactment. This exclusion has led to much misery and a great sacrifice of life. In the opinion of this meeting, therefore, it is expedient that a comprehensive bill be forthwith introduced into Parliament, to remedy the grievous evils which afflict and oppress the inhabitants generally, but more particularly the working classes of this vast metropolis.

Lord Ashley seconded the resolution, which was carried *nem. con.* Lord R. Grosvenor moved the second resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Wylde, and carried:—

That the reports of the medical superintending inspectors employed during the late visitation have brought to light evils which fell most heavily on the labouring population, who are least able to sustain and totally unable to remove them—evils calling for the deepest sympathy, and at the same time demanding the most prompt, energetic, and carefully-devised means of relief.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming proposed the third resolution:—

That in the metropolis the late epidemic destroyed 16,000 persons, of which number it is estimated that one-half would have perished had the measures of prevention daily adopted been timely resorted to; and that more than 15,000 persons actually perished from diseases whose lives might, under the Divine blessing, be saved by efficient sanitary precautions. That this great sacrifice of human life is accompanied by an amount of physical degradation and mental depravity, which act as effective barriers to the inculcation either of social obligations or of Christian virtues.

Mr. Charles Dickens, who seconded the resolution, was received with loud and continued applause. The fourth and fifth resolutions were as follows:—

That the total want of efficient machinery whereby to meet the recurrent ravages of cholera and the constant devastations of typhus and other epidemic diseases induced by the state of the dwellings of the poor and of the graveyards, by the defective water-supply and drainage, by the overcrowding of houses, by the imperfect paving and cleansing of the streets and the non removal of refuse, and by the prevalence of nuisances and of offensive and noxious trades and manufactures, imperatively calls for legislative interference.

That an association, termed "The Metropolitan Sanitary Association," having been formed for the purpose of obtaining a sanitary act for the metropolis adequate to its requirements, and for the adoption of such other measures as may be deemed advisable to improve the social condition of the labouring classes, the following noblemen and gentlemen be appointed to act as officers of the association.

A petition to the Legislature, founded on the foregoing resolutions, was adopted.

**COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS.**—The board of management of this institution held their usual monthly meeting on Tuesday. After the ordinary

business was disposed of, the deputation which had been appointed to proceed to Bristol for the purpose of promoting the raising of the building fund, were called upon to report the result of their visit. The secretary stated that the bankers, merchants, and commercial houses in the city. A public dinner was proposed, and the deputation waited upon the Mayor, to request him to preside on the occasion, and, with characteristic urbanity and kindness, his worship immediately consented. Before the deputation left Bristol, the nucleus of a local committee was formed. The secretary went on to state, that since the deputation had left Bristol, several communications had been received, from which it appeared that a meeting of merchants and others was held on Thursday week, J. G. Shaw, Esq., in the chair, when resolutions were passed, in which a confident hope was expressed that Bristol would second the general effort making for attaining the object in view. A committee was also appointed to aid in enlisting public sympathy, and it was resolved that the inhabitants of the city should be invited to attend a dinner of the supporters of the institution, on February 21, at the White Lion. The secretary proceeded to state that the local committee had commenced an active canvass for donations, and that upwards of £400 had already been obtained. The utmost satisfaction was expressed at the manner in which the deputation had been received in Bristol, and with the progress of the Bristol fund. Votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor of Bristol, and to the principal supporters of the institution in that city. A deputation was also appointed to attend the dinner to be held at Bristol on the 21st inst.

**HOUSE OF CHARITY.**—A special meeting of the associates and friends of this institution was held on Tuesday evening, at the Rooms, 9, Rose-street, Soho, the object of which was to make known, and especially to the parochial clergy, the operations of the house, and the means afforded by it for the temporary relief of the deserving poor. The attendance both of ladies and gentlemen was numerous. Amongst those present were Lord and Lady Castlereagh, Sir George Prevost, Bart.; Hon. Gilbert Talbot, and the Rev. J. Armstrong, Vicar of Tidenham. After a few words of introduction from Lieutenant-Colonel Short, the honorary secretary, the Rev. G. C. White, the warden, who occupied the chair, explained at length the objects of the institution, which were—1. To afford temporary relief to persons specially recommended and selected. 2. To enable persons whose time is much occupied by professions or other activities, as well as those who have more leisure, to co-operate in works of charity under fixed regulations. Experience had shown, as regarded the first of these heads, that the help of the charity might be given under the following circumstances:—1. To patients discharged from hospitals, and out-patients unable to do full work, wanting food, quiet, and rest, and unable to obtain either without assistance. 2. Persons dependent on those who, by accident or sudden disease, have been taken into hospitals. 3. Persons suddenly, and by no fault of their own, thrown out of work, as in the case of a fire, or the bankruptcy or death of an employer. 4. Persons who come to London in search of friends or of employment, and are not successful in their object. 5. Persons, especially females, whose health requires a short respite from laborious work, though they cannot afford the loss of wages which it would involve. 6. Persons having no friends in London, and wanting either for the means or the opportunity to emigrate. 7. Persons for whom an asylum is desired, in which they can be received on probation before they receive further assistance towards recovering a position which they have lost by misconduct. The great majority of cases eligible would, he believed, fall under one or other of these heads. With regard to admissions, the council were at all times ready to receive the recommendations of district visitors, medical men, officers of public charities, and above all of the parochial clergy, whose co-operation was regarded as an essential element of the prosperity of the charity. The persons admitted were required to have prospects of employment on leaving the house, as it must be borne in mind that the asylum offered was only a temporary one, and that unless permanent good were to follow, it would be almost thrown away. The council also preferred to be made acquainted with the previous character of applicants. Inmates were ordinarily admitted for one month, but in special cases requiring it, the time might be prolonged. The relief given consisted of food and lodging, and other needful temporal assistance, accompanied with spiritual counsel and comfort, and such offices of personal kindness, advice, and instruction as each individual case might require. Since the opening of the house in January, 1847, to the 1st January, 1849, there had been admitted 269 persons, including 16 families and 34 children. Of these, the greater part on leaving the house have obtained employment. Some have been sent home to their friends or parishes in the country. Some, requiring medical aid, have been transferred to the hospitals—including, with those in London, the Bath Hospital and the Infirmary at Margate. Some few have been discharged for misconduct or irregularity; and many have been enabled to emigrate to the British Colonies, aided by funds of money and clothing, raised through the medium of the house, and in most cases by a "free" or "assisted" passage, obtained from her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners. The Rev. Nugent Wade, Lord Castlereagh, and several other gentlemen having spoken, the business terminated.

**NEW CHURCH IN ST. MARLYBONE PARISH.**—On Tuesday, a numerous meeting of ladies and gentlemen residing in the district of Christ Church, Marylebone, was held in the National School-room, High-street, for the purpose of promoting the erection and endowment of a new church in Carlisle-street, Portman-market, to be devoted chiefly to the use of the poorer inhabitants, 60,000 of whom were stated to be unprovided with church accommodation. The sum required for the purpose in view was stated to be £10,000, of which one-half is to be expended on the building, and the other on the endowment of the church. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were unanimously adopted. Lord Ashley occupied the chair on the occasion.

**EQUALISATION OF THE LAND-TAX.**—On Wednesday, at one o'clock, a deputation of gentlemen, comprising delegates from several metropolitan parishes, nominated for the purpose of obtaining an equalisation of the land-tax, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by appointment, at his official residence in Downing-street, with the view of urging upon the consideration of the Government a more equitable arrangement of the above impost. The deputation, which was accompanied by Gen. de Lucy Evans and Mr. C. Lushington, the members for Westminster, was composed of delegates from the following districts:—The Liberty of the Rolls; St. Paul's, Covent-Garden; St. Andrew's, Holborn; St. Clement Danes; St. Mary-le-Strand; St. Ann's, Soho; St. James's, Clerkenwell; Christchurch, Newgate-street; St. Saviour's, Southwark; and St. Stephen's, Walbrook. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was accompanied by Mr. John Wood, the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. Mr. Miller, of the Chancery bar, acted as the spokesman of the deputation, and showed the excessive inequality of the present tax, and urged, that, if no general measure could be brought forward, the Government ought at least to remedy the present defective state of the law with regard to the mode of assessing the tax. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said, that as to the general equalisation of the land-tax, that was too large a question for him to express an opinion upon, particularly after the manner in which the tax had been dealt with at the time the Redemption Acts were passed. Mr. Pitt having treated the quotas then fixed as perpetual, because the Government wanted money for war purposes. With regard to the partial relief sought, it did not appear to him that the party who appeared in the Holborn division had executed all the remedies given him by the act, and he considered there was no valid reason for coming to Parliament for fresh powers until that had been done. In Lord Aylesford's case, referred to in Mr. Wood's evidence before the agricultural committee in 1830, it was laid down that if the commissioners did not meet together and make an equal rate, a power was given to apply to the Court of Exchequer in order to compel them to do so. Mr. Miller said that with regard to the remedy suggested by the Chancellor against the commissioners, the point had been considered by the most eminent counsel, all of whom had advised that the decision of the commissioners was final, and that the parties appealing were without remedy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made no further observation on the subject; and the deputation, after a few moments' hesitation, retired from the minister's presence.

**SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE METROPOLIS.**—A meeting of the inhabitants of Camden and Kentish Towns took place on Thursday evening, at the Victoria Tavern, Camden Town, for the purpose of considering the best means of securing an abundant supply of pure water, at the cheapest rate, Mr. Mortimer Timpon in the chair. After a long discussion on the necessity for such a supply, and explanations from Mr. Cumberland (the Secretary) and Mr. Paton, the promoter of the London (Watford) Spring-water Company, resolutions to the following effect were carried:—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the present supply of water is impure in quality, insufficient in quantity, and exorbitant in price. That taking into consideration the proposals of the London (Watford) Spring-water Company, this meeting is of opinion that they are deserving their support. A petition to Parliament in favour of the company was then read and signed; and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.**—A quarterly court of the governors of this institution was held on Thursday at the Hospital—Sir R. H. Inglis in the chair. It appeared from the balance-sheet that the expenditure for the year had been £8818, which was an excess over the receipts of £3693. The chairman then proceeded to read a list of legacies, and stated that, if they had all proved good, this charity would not be in the position it was at the present time. The number of patients in the house during the last year was two hundred and fifty; and of the out-patients, nine hundred. The balance-sheet was then adopted, and reports from the surgeon on the state of the patients, of the matron, and of the curator of the museum, were read and agreed upon. The treasurers and other annual officers were then elected, and the salary of the chaplain increased from £140 to £160 per annum. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**ALIENATED TITHS.**—The board of the Tithe Redemption Trust, on Wednesday, held their quarterly meeting, at their offices, No. 1, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge; in the absence of Lord John Manners, Francis R. Wozg Presser, Esq., M.P., was in the chair. The meeting was numerously attended, and much interesting matter relating to many pressing cases was brought under their notice, evincing that nothing but pecuniary aid is required to accomplish an important work on behalf of the Church. It is impossible to refrain from deeply sympathising with the numbers of the parochial clergy whose cause, on account of the inadequacy of their resources to meet the various claims upon them, this society is advocating; and it was determined that more extensive measures should forthwith be adopted to bring its claims before the public during the ensuing spring.

**TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.**—A special meeting of this company was held at the offices, Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, P. N. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair; when a statement was laid before the proprietors that there was an available profit in hand of £227 11s. 6d. for the last half year; but that the directors considered it advisable to raise a further capital of about £5000 to extend their smelting operations, and enable them to purchase and smelt ore of an inferior description to that they had hitherto smelted







## VISIT OF RARE WINTER BIRDS TO ENGLAND.

We find in a statement of the *Doncaster Gazette* the following record of the late severe and long-continued frost having brought to our shores some very rare visitants to the British Isles. Their presence may be deemed a sure indication of the severity of the season in far-off regions. Amongst those now in the possession of Mr. Hugh Reid, for preservation, are specimens of the Black-throated Diver (*Colymbus arcticus*), one of our rarer winter visitors; the Red-throated Diver (*C. septentrionalis*); the Slavonian Grebe (*Podiceps cornutus*); the Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*); and that exceeding rarity, the Pink-footed Goose (*Anser phanicopus*). This last species was first distinguished from the Bean Goose (*A. ferus*), which it closely resembles, by M. Baillon, in 1833, and by Mr. Bartlett, in 1839. Its peculiar characteristics are the shortness of the beak and the peculiar pink colour of the legs and feet. This goose is believed to breed in the outer Hebrides, and several were observed in the London markets in 1839, 1839, and 1840. Since those dates, it has very rarely occurred in England. We have also been visited by a number of the beautiful Waxen Chatterer, or Bohemian Waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*). Of these elegant birds, no less than sixteen have been shot in the immediate neighbourhood of Doncaster. Four were killed near Conisbro', two at Warmsworth, and one near Hexthorpe. It is only at short intervals, and during severe frost, that this beautiful bird ventures to brave a passage from the Continent in search of the berries of the mountain ash and the hips of the wild rose, on both of which fruits it delights to feed. It is now thirteen years since any number of the waxwing—so called from the singular and brilliant wax-like appendages on the wing coverts—has been seen in this country; and it is highly probable that a similar period may elapse before another opportunity is afforded to naturalists of adding this beautiful stranger to their collections.

Interesting as this information may be to naturalists, it has produced the following kindly remonstrance, in a letter to the Editor of the *Times*, from one whose tender sympathies have been moved in defence of these "feathered tribes."

"SIR,—One frequently reads in the newspapers that some feathered visitant to our shores, 'rarely found in this country, has recently been shot by Mr. So-and-so.' Do, pray, allow me, sir, through your powerful agency, to raise my feeble voice against this cruel, useless, and oft-repeated practice. The *Times* of to-day gives, from the *Doncaster Gazette*, a long list of these atrocities. In the list of the slaughtered we find there were 'of the beautiful waxen chatterer, or Bohemian waxwing, no less than sixteen,' of which nine are now in the hands of one person. The writer adds, 'It is only at short (rare ?) intervals this beautiful bird ventures to brave a passage from the Continent in search of the berries of the mountain ash and the hips of the wild rose, on which it delights to feed. It is now thirteen years since any number of the wax-wings has been seen in this country.' Can any one, sir, read this little episode—it is repeated over and over again every month and every year—without a feeling of sorrow? A little stranger flies to England, driven from an inhospitable home, in search of the humblest fare, and finds its resting-place on some bird-collector's shelves. May it not be possible, sir, by being less cruel and more generous, and thus securing the more frequent return to, if not the permanent residence of those beautiful creatures in, our country, to spare both the curiosity and paragraph-mongers much of the trouble which their pursuits entail?

"Your obedient servant,

"Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, Jan. 26.

A WOMAN."

## CURIOSITIES.—XIII.

## SWORD AND WATCH OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

THE Sword represented in the annexed Engraving is in the very interesting collection of antiquities in the United Service Museum. This sword is the identical weapon used by Oliver Cromwell at the siege of Drogheda, on the 10th of September, 1649; and it bears on its blade the tokens of war, as there are the marks of two musket bullets on it, which present the appearance of fractures in a peculiar star-like form. The hilt and guard are painted black, and richly ornamented with gilded trophies, arabesques, &c.; the grip is of black shagreen.

The history of the Sword, as related in the catalogue of the Museum, is that it was inherited by Joshua S. Simmons Smith, Esq., as a collateral descendant of the Protector; and it was presented by him to the Museum. It is related that, at the siege of Drogheda, Cromwell's troops mounted the breach twice, and were twice repelled; but that he himself led at the third assault, and conquered.

The Watch is a singular specimen, and bears the name of Jacques Cartier as its manufacturer. The outer case of the Watch is of leather, perforated, and studded with silver. In Scott's "Antiquarian Gleanings in the North of England," whence our representation is copied, the Watch is said to be a repeater; but we apprehend it is a clock watch, which strikes the hours, as repeaters, strictly so called, are of rather more recent date than this one. This Watch is in possession of J. H. Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley Hall.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that the Watch and Sword are not drawn of their proper relative sizes.



SWORD AND WATCH OF OLIVER CROMWELL.



TREE OF LIBERTY, ON THE BOULEVARD ST. MARTIN, AT PARIS.—(SEE PAGE 82.)



1. Black-throated Diver (*Colymbus arcticus*).  
2. Pink-footed Goose (*Anser phanicopus*).  
3. Waxen Chatterer (*Ampelis garrulus*).  
4. Red-throated Diver (*Colymbus septentrionalis*).  
5. Slavonian Grebe (*Podiceps cornutus*).  
6. Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*).



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

## SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT TO No. 412.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1850.

[GRATIS.]

### EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THIS is the forty-fourth exhibition of "modern masters" at the British Institution, and is one, we think, of a very pleasing character—one, indeed, of more than average merit. The number of exhibitors is 339, and the number of works exhibited 500, or not two works apiece. The most prolific contributor is Mr. Lance, the fruit painter, who has six pictures, and all of merit.

The striking feature of the Exhibition is, that, with the single exception of Mr. George Jones, R.A., it is wholly unsupported by the forty Royal Academicians. Mr. Jones could be spared, we think, without much, or indeed any, detriment to the merit of the Exhibition. It was once otherwise at the British Institution. The Royal Academicians, we remember, used formerly to occupy the principal places in the North or best Room. Till within these very few years Edwin Landseer used to send. We believe this change may be attributed to the increased sale of works of art; and that where purchases used to be effected in the Exhibition room, they are now made almost entirely in the studios of the artists. The British Institution, it should always be remembered, was established for facilitating the sale of pictures by living British artists, and that one of its leading characteristics is the exclusion of portraits from its walls.

Six Associates of the Royal Academy contribute to the Exhibition: Mr. Sydney Cooper has three pictures; Mr. Creswick three; Mr. Redgrave one; Mr. Frost one; Mr. Danby one; and Mr. Marshall has a bust of "Sabrina." Of the 500 works of art, therefore, of which the Exhibition consists, twelve alone are contributed by that influential body against which Mr. Coningham and the *Times* are now running a tilt.

Most of our readers are aware of the size, and shape, and lighting of the British Institution; that the gallery, so called, consists of three rooms, with a staircase running up the centre, so as to turn every inch of ground to good account; that the principal room is to the north, and that a better light for pictures could hardly be desired. But we may observe in passing, that the plan of the central staircase might be imitated at the National Gallery, with much advantage. The waste of room at the Gallery with that excessive hall, is much to be deplored.

The places of honour in the present Exhibition have been assigned by the "hanging" directors to Mr. Sydney Cooper, Mr. F. Goodall, Mr. Frank Stone, Mr. Linnell, Mr. Jutsum, Mr. Creswick, and others. Mr. Cooper occupies the place of honour immediately above the fire-place—a capital position for a cabinet picture; Mr. F. Goodall has the centre of the east side of the principal room, and Mr. F. Stone the centre of the west side. Mr. Goodall is supported by Mr. E. W. Cooke and Mr. Jutsum; and Mr. Stone by Mr. Harding and Mr. Linnell.

The ambitious painters, as far as subject is concerned, are Sir George Hayter, who sends "Our Saviour after the Temptation," Mr. Salter, who exhibits "The Toilet of Venus;" and Mr. Newenham, who contributes "Oliver Cromwell dictating to Milton." The less ambitious painters, and, certainly, the more successful, are Mr. Frost, Mr. Danby, Mr. Sydney Cooper, Mr. Creswick, Mr. F. Goodall, Mr. Lance, Mr. Linnell, Mr. E. W. Cooke, Mr. F. Stone, Mr. Copley Fielding, Mr. Jutsum, Mr. Ansell, Mr. Herring, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. G. Cole, and Mr. Carpenter. The gem or Jew's-eye of the Exhibition is a small picture by Mr. Frost, "Musidora," from Thomson's "Seasons." But the most taking with the public at large will be found to be Mr. Stone's "Sympathy," and Mr. Goodall's "Village Post-Office." In the high poetic line Mr. Danby takes the lead. But in real excellence of landscape art the palm of superiority must be given to Mr. Linnell on land and to Mr. Cooke at sea. After this brief prefatory description we shall now proceed with our comments, taking the pictures in the numerical order in which they are presented to us.

No. 1. "A Group on a Common." T. Sydney Cooper, A.R.A.—This carefully-finished picture occupies the place of honour over the fire-place, in the North Room, and represents a donkey and three sheep. The drawing and colouring are of the greatest nicety of hand and touch. It is a small picture, two feet two inches by two feet six inches, and is in Mr. Cooper's best style. There is the blow of a healthy breeze upon the canvas. It is long since we have seen a donkey among the cattle pieces of this unequalled master in his own way—the Cuy of our English school of art.

2. "Medora." W. Fisher.—A half-length portrait of an Eastern lady, as the name denotes. The face is very beautiful, the expression good, and the execution careful. It forms a striking but pleasing contrast to its pendant "The Highland Gleaner" (No. 17).

3. "A Farm-yard." J. F. Herring.—One of those masterly representations of horses, ponies, pigs, peacocks, and ducks, for which Mr. Herring is so deservedly distinguished. We doubt if he has succeeded on any other occasion in rendering the texture of the skin of horses with such painstaking truth of touch as in the picture before us, which, in point of size (three feet five inches by four feet one inch), as well as of execution, is one of Mr. Herring's most successful works. The picture will bear the minutest examination throughout—there is no shirking in any part of it.

6. "A View of Pesh, in Hungary." G. Jones, R.A.—A small picture, chiefly remarkable as the contribution of a Royal Academician. The composition is not displeasing, but the execution is feeble and monotonous. It is not, however, devoid of truth.

7. "A Study." C. Wilson.—A clever little picture, representing a cottage-girl seated, with her bonnet dangling from her left arm, and her hands folded before her. It is a small full-length, most carefully painted. The expression of the face is thoughtful and appropriate.

16. "Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, dictating to John Milton, his Latin secretary, the celebrated despatch in favour of the persecuted Protestants of the Valleys of Piedmont." The Protector declared his determination to move the power of England in their behalf, if justice were not promptly rendered them.—F. Newenham.

Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughter'd saints, whose bones  
Lie scatter'd on the Alpine mountains cold;  
E'en them who kept thy truth so pure of old,  
When all our fathers worshiped stocks and stones,  
Forget not, in thy book record their groans  
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold  
Slain by the bloody Piedmontese, that roll'd  
Mother with infant down the rocks.—Milton's Sonnets.

This is a large picture of 9 feet in height by 11 feet 10 inches in width, with figures of Cromwell and Milton of the size of life. Milton is seated listening to catch the words as Cromwell utters them. There is great dignity about Cromwell's face and figure, and the youthful look of Milton has been caught successfully. All the accessories—the chest with its iron bands, the carved table and chair, the globe, &c.—are all well introduced and well painted. But Cromwell may be dictating any other despatch than that in favour of the persecuted Protestants of Piedmont. There is nothing to mark or indicate the particular despatch. Painters often fall into this error. We have more than one picture representing the Duke of Wellington writing his Waterloo despatch; but one and all might be called his Salamanca or his Talavera despatch, so almost impossible is it to represent a real difficulty of this kind. When the statue to Grattan was given to Chantrey, the committee asked the artist to place the statue on "the rock of the Constitution," for a pedestal. "But how," said Chantrey, "can I represent this particular rock? Shall I carve a rock and cut beneath it? This is the rock of the

Constitution?—I know no other way." So with Mr. Newenham; we want the catalogue to tell us that this is the Piedmontese despatch. The price of the picture is 300 guineas.

17. "The Highland Gleaner." T. Brooks.—Hardly worthy of Wordsworth's beautiful lines—

Sweet Highland girl! a very shower  
Of beauty is thy earthly dower;

but still a nice picture, and true to the characteristics of Scottish beauty. The artist has caught the ruddy look of health very successfully.

18. "The Miller's Home." T. Creswick, A.R.A.—One of those truthful representations of English scenery for which Mr. Creswick is so deservedly distinguished. The very title conjures up pleasant associations, all of which Mr. Creswick has happily succeeded in transferring to his canvas. The rustic stone bridge, the groups of happy children, the sweet position of the mill, the running water, are all most appropriately introduced and rendered. This we have had engraved for our present paper.

19. "Kenilworth from the Tilt-Yard." G. Barnard.—True and careful: a little picture which every year will invest with greater interest.

21. "Rich and Ripe." G. Lance. (Two pictures of grapes and peaches in one frame.)—Marvellous for truth, and sufficient to justify the story of the bird which pecked at the painted grapes of the Greek artist.

22. "Study of Kids." J. F. Herring.—A small and very beautiful picture. The still life is admirably painted; the birch-broom and old boots most appropriately introduced.

30. "Astronomy." J. Sant.—A fine picture, representing, in a circle, a female head gazing heavenward. The figure is leaning over a globe; the expression is poetic. How grand was Raphael in subjects of this nature! how noble in his "Philosophy!" how still nobler in his "Poetry!" This is the best picture that we have ever seen from Mr. Sant's pencil. It is marked 'sold,' and deserved to find an early and a liberal purchaser.

40. "The Regretted Companion." R. Ansell.—A large oblong picture, representing an old wayfarer kneeling by the side of his ass, that has just expired. The thoughtful look of the old man is shared by his dog. The dead ass, the dog—every portion of animal nature—is painted with admirable dexterity and truth. The story, too, is well told. The hands of the old man are careful, and finished studies from nature.

45. "Dutch Pilots Warping their Craft out of Harbour in Rough Weather." E. W. Cooke.—A busy scene, full of sea life, and suggestive of healthy breezes. Mr. Cooke's well-deserved reputation for pictures of this character hardly requires that we should say more than that he is here true to himself and to nature, as well as to the peculiarities of Dutch skies and Dutch craft. No artist more thoroughly understands the different hues of sky and scene which characterise the countries of Cuyper, Vandervelde, and Ruysdael. Mr. Cooke should paint three pictures in one frame, with divisions, showing the peculiarities which he feels, and can paint so thoroughly.

52. "The Post-Office." F. Goodall.—This is Mr. Goodall's single contribution to the Exhibition. It is a large picture, 4 ft. 5 in. in height by 5 ft. 10 in. in width, and represents the exterior of a country post-office, with a barber busy reading the *Times* aloud to a group of anxious listeners: a boy loiters with his tray of fish; the "boots" of an inn (another Sam Weller) ceases to polish a pair of top-boots; and all gather round the consequential barber. In another part of the picture, a pretty girl is reading a letter she has just received to an old Chelsea pensioner. On the door-step of the office, another pretty girl, overcome with the news she has received, is hiding her head in grief; while, with admirable indifference to what is passing, the guard of the mail, who had brought the post-bag, is whistling aloud, as if to say, "This is stale news to me! I knew all this before I mounted my box." Such is the story of the picture. The execution is, of course, careful: every part has been well considered; but the composition is somewhat scattered, and the expression of the several faces is not above the ordinary mark of Mr. Goodall's former pictures. This we have had engraved.

54. "The Salmon-Leap at Lynmouth, North Devon." J. Uwins.—Is the work of a young artist, who seems to divide his time between Italy and Devon. He has shown great variety in what he does. He is more true, however, to Italy than to England.

56. "A Peep in the Palace of William III." J. D. Wingfield.—A carefully-painted interior of that part of Hampton Court Palace wherein the Charles II. beauties are hung. The picture supplies a peep into the adjoining room. The portraits of the beauties are faithfully introduced. This is a nice memorial of an Anglo-Dutch palace.

57. "Evening: Coming Home to the Farm." H. Jutsum.—A large landscape, 4 feet in height by 5 feet 8 inches in width, and certainly the best picture (in point of composition and execution) that we have seen of Mr. Jutsum's. It is true to English scenery, and to the effect of evening. It is marked "sold." Good pictures are soon picked up. A really good picture is seldom suffered to pass unsold.

64. "The Plays of Shakspeare." J. Gilbert.—A clever embodiment of all the principal characters in the plays of Shakspeare, not on Stothard's principle—seen on one line, but on a double stage. The principal figures are *Henry VIII.*, *Shylock*, and *Lear*; but every character has its due consequence on the canvas. The grouping is most ingenious, and the several attributes most carefully distinguished. There is some nice painting in parts.

70. "Scene near Cuckfield, Sussex." Copley Fielding.—A little bit of genuine wild English nature: containing many of the beauties which Mr. Fielding catches so well in water-colours transferred to canvass. The peep between the stems of the trees at the stack of red and white buildings is introduced with great judgment and effect.

77. "Elizabeth Castle, Jersey." R. C. Leslie.—Is by the son of Mr. C. R. Leslie, the Royal Academician. Young Mr. Leslie is improving in his art, but his advance is less rapid than an earlier effort, still better than this, had taught us to expect.

78. "Girl with Water-cresses." E. U. Eddis.—A full-length, seated on a bank, nearly the size of life; far from good in point of colour, but with a thoughtful character of look about it both pleasing and appropriate. Mr. Eddis is always attentive to the requirements of his art, but he has not a good eye for colour. His drawing is generally careful.

81. "Domestic Ducks." J. F. Herring.—A small oval. Mr. Herring is as true to duck nature as Mr. Lance is true to fruit nature, and Mr. W. Hunt to flower nature. The execution in this picture is particularly careful.

87. "The Corsair." E. W. Cooke.  
O'er the hush'd deep the yellow beam he throws,  
Gilds the green wave, that trembles as it glows.

One of those beautiful coast scenes of Italy, which the admirers of Mr. Cooke call upon him to multiply from year to year. A sweeter picture, of its class and character, Mr. Cooke never painted. It is sold.

88. "A Group in the Meadows." T. Sydney Cooper, A.R.A.—Three cows—most beautifully drawn. An unusually small-sized picture for Mr. Cooper.—2 ft. 7 in. by 3 ft. 1 in.

94. "Morning." J. P. Pettitt.

Nor long the sun his daily course withheld,  
But added colours to the world revealed.—DAYDEN.

Dryden has not been very successful in his descriptions of external nature; and this, which Mr. Pettitt quotes in illustration of his picture, is one of his worst. It is not worse, however, than the picture it is dragged in to illustrate.

96. "The Watchful Shepherd." R. Redgrave, A.R.A.—Mr. Redgrave's single contribution to the Exhibition, representing the slope of a hill, on which sheep are feeding, with a peep into one of those thickets which Mr. Redgrave is so fond of painting. The execution is unusually hard, but the general composition is novel and pleasing.

97. "Harvest Time." F. Taylor.—A small half-length of a gleaner carrying wheat on her head. The pose of the figure is good, and the face pretty; but it has more studio nature about it, than field nature.

98. "Painting." C. H. Stanley, jun.—A small full-length, representing a young lady copying a picture by Cuyper. She wears a bonnet, and her face is altogether unsuited. The execution is careful, but hard.

100. "Sancho's Surprise on seeing the Squire of the Woods' Nose." George Cruikshank.—By the admirable caricaturist, who has this year (for the first time, we believe) taken to painting in oil-colours. Mr. Cruikshank will not add to his reputation by pictures of this class and character. It is very bad.

101. "Cottage Scene: Dolgelly, North Wales." R. Brandard.—An interior, painted in a style something between Isaac Ostade and F. Goodall. There is a young mother, a cottage repast, a girl feeding a goat, chickens feeding, &c. The feeling throughout is excellent: the execution, too, is good.

102. "The Jewels and the Gem." G. Lance.—Rich stones most richly painted. The gem is a miniature of the Princess Royal set in diamonds.

107. "The Pilgrim—vide 'All's Well that Ends Well.'" H. W. Phillips.—A female head, by the son of the late Royal Academician Phillips. There is a solemn thoughtfulness about this head, that lifts it a little beyond mere portraiture.

118. "Fecamp, Coast of Normandy." J. D. Harding.—Mr. Harding's single contribution to the collection. The composition is careful; but it is not what collectors call a pleasing picture. It is true to the coast of Normandy, and reminds us, in parts, of Mr. Collins.

120. "Gypsy Frampers." F. Taylor.—Girls (with donkeys) begging. The look of the elder girl, who is holding out a hat, is nicely felt and rendered. The group is well put together, and the whole picture is in Mr. Taylor's best manner; and what that manner is, is well known to all Exhibition-goers.

123. "Southdowns." T. Creswick, A.R.A., and R. Ansell.—A joint affair (we disavow the least allusion to a joke)—one of those combinations which Calcott and Landseer, Lee and Cooper, have rendered so popular. Mr. Ansell has painted the sheep, and Mr. Creswick the down, with all their accustomed truth of nature and dexterity of pencil. We hope to see them again in other and equally successful efforts. This sort of combinations puts both artists on their mettle.

129. "Sympathy." F. Stone.—Two beautiful girls; one sympathising with, and soothing the (nicely indicated) sorrow of the other. We could have wished that the dresses had been somewhat different—less in Mr. Stone's well-known style. But with the faces we could not wish for the slightest change. This charming picture has been bought by Mr. Graves, of Pall-mall, and will be engraved.

133. "Opening the Gate." J. Linnell.—A small landscape, fit, in point of size, for any gentleman's drawing-room, and fit, in point of quality and execution, for any collection of English pictures. The cows and children might be somewhat better defined—but with the trees, the foliage throughout, and the distance, there could be no change that would tend to improve it. A sweeter landscape Mr. Linnell never painted.

134. "Minna Troil—vide 'The Pirate.'" T. M. Joy.—One of those transition-pictures, half portrait, half ideal. We will not say that Mr. Joy has caught the Minna Troil of the great novelist, but he has succeeded in making a pleasing work of art.

137. "A Welsh Mill." H. J. Boddington.—With all Mr. Boddington's well-known fidelity and finish.

138. "The Novice." Alex. Johnston.

This vestal cloak shall fold my fading bloom—  
Of virgin vows and purity the token.  
This cell, sepulchral-like, shall be the tomb  
Of wither'd hopes, vows broke as soon as spoken;  
Of love despised, of peace destroy'd and of a heart quite broken.  
MS., WALKER MARSHALL.

Small full-length of a lady fastening a bracelet. It is not good in point of expression, or even of composition, but it is rich in colour. The "Novice" would seem a misnomer.

140. "Dover." J. Holland.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head  
Looks fearfully in the condied deep.—SHAKESPEARE.

One of those pictures representing common scenes which defy detection. But for the catalogue, we should never have taken this odd combination of blue and red for Shakspeare's Cliff. This is a perversion of landscape painting. Dull common fidelity is better than this.

143. "Musidora." W. E. Frost, A.R.A.

At the doubtful breeze alarm'd.

We have already alluded to this charming little picture, as the gem of the Exhibition. Often as "Musidora" has been painted before, she was never made so beautiful, or done so much artistic justice to, as by Mr. Frost in this picture. For exquisite female delicacy, for beauty of face, and general excellence of composition, this little picture is worth fifty of those nude studies which Mr. Etty's patrons kept him employed upon for so long a period. This fine picture was "sold" before it went to the Exhibition.

145. "Cottage near Lindfield, Sussex." Copley Fielding.—One of Mr. Fielding's truthful transcripts from the scenery of his favourite Sussex.

147. "The Gleaner's Child." Mrs. Carpenter.—A small, well-painted picture, representing the head and shoulders of a fine healthy child. The name has not been inaptly given.

148. "A View of Angers." E. A. Goodall.—A faithful map of a picturesque place (by the way, very unlike Mr. Holland's "Dover," just noticed). Mr. Goodall should, in works of this character, give more attention to the pictures of Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Roberts. We do not wish to see the artists re-produced at second-hand; but there is much that Mr. Goodall might learn with advantage, without copying.

150. "The Triumph of Venus." W. Fisher.

She, with a subtle smile in her mild eyes,  
The herald of her triumph drawing nigh,  
Half-whisper'd in his ear, "I promise thee  
The fairest and most loving wife in Greece."  
She spoke and laugh'd: I shut my sight for fear;  
But when I look'd, Paris had rais'd his arm,  
And I beheld great Jano's angry eyes,  
As she withdrew into the golden cloud.  
—EVANS.—ALFRED TENNYSON.

This is by the painter of "Medora" (No. 2), already noticed. We have said that Mr. Goodall might study Roberts' and Stanfield with advantage, so in the same way Mr. Fisher might study Mr. Frost. "The Musidora" (No. 143) has all those excellences which the Venus should have in the same degree. There is merit in Mr. Fisher's composition, and some nice painting in parts. He works as if he loved his subject, and he shows that love for what he is about.

157. "English Peasantry." W. E. D. Stuart.—This is an oval, representing the interior of a kitchen, with a young mother and young affectionate husband by her side, an old woman teaching a child, and a girl and a boy making love in the back-kitchen. It is very stilly



painted, but the idea is not ill made out, while the whole picture evinces a promise of success in future efforts.

We now enter the

#### MIDDLE ROOM.

160. "Castle of Weiburg." C. R. Stanley.—A large and an ambitious picture, somewhat in the style of Mr. Pyne, but without his airy excellence and his knowledge of perspective. There is much, however, in many parts, that is good, and it is a large picture.

178. "San Lorenzo, Coast of Genoa." T. S. Robins.—We have too many pictures annually produced hovering on the debateable land between amateur art and artistic excellence, and we take this picture to be a composition of the kind. Artists only half-ledged should restrict their flight, and take less canvas. What is pardonable on a small scale, becomes offensive when paraded on a large surface. Mr. Robins, however, has many merits to redeem his defects.

182. "Ruins of the Library in Hadrian's Villa." W. Linton.—A small but most effective little picture, imbued with the poetry of association which it calls up. There is not much in it in point of labour, but what is there is good.

184. "A View of Buda and Ofen, from Pesth." G. Jones, R.A.—Only remarkable as the work of a Royal Academician.

191. "A Good Place for Trout." T. Danby.—Not up to the mark of Mr. Danby's last year's efforts. Let us trust that he is reserving himself, as we hear he is, for the Royal Academy Exhibition. It is frequently unfair to weigh the merits of an artist by his British Institution pictures, which are generally small things painted to pay off Christmas bills; the greater efforts are sent to the Academy.

192. "The Portico of the National Gallery." A. C. Hayter, jun.—A most ingenious piece of composition, in which the steeple of St. Martin's is introduced with good effect. The figures between the columns and on the steps are well arranged and well painted.

196. "Blenheim." G. E. Hering.—A well-painted view of the Palace from the water: a capital illustration of the justice of Sir Joshua Reynolds's criticism on the picturesque character of Vanbrugh's architecture. Reynolds said that Vanbrugh treated his building as part of a landscape, and Mr. Hering has shown how true the criticism is, by the skill which he has shown in this assimilation.

198. "A Golden Moment." F. Danby, A.R.A.

The robin on the gilded spray  
Chants his vesper to the dying day;  
The wild-fowl, with her yellow brood,  
Paddles beneath the hanging wood;  
Where nests the woodland choir now  
Already nestle on the shaded bough;  
While insect mill on, in their only day,  
Still lingering fill the glowing ray.

A red evening effect, painted with surprising skill, and dipped in the finest poetry—much finer poetry than Mr. Danby has given in illustration of his meaning. But the picture is not in want of verse to explain its beauties, though its fine poetic qualities are of that high character which the lovers of literal landscape will fail to appreciate, and may miss entirely. "A Golden Moment" is like a picture by an old master, accidentally introduced into a room where all is new.

199. Cranmer summoned before the Privy Council: Thomas Wriothesley, Chancellor; Lord Paget, Secretary; Lord Russell; Duke of Norfolk; Seymour, Duke of Somerset; Thomas Lord Seymour, and Bishop Gardiner." E. B. Morris.

Henry sent for Cranmer, and said, "Go you to the council, and demand to be confronted with your accuser. Should there be a moment's hesitation, produce this ring." Cranmer followed the instruction of his Sovereign, but his righteous request was made in vain; their Lordships insisted upon his immediate commitment to the Tower. Upon this Cranmer produced the ring.—*Life of Cranmer.*

Our criticism must be very short. Mr. Morris has not wrought successfully: his Cranmer, though not ill conceived, is but a poor candidate for future martyrdom.

203. "Aladdin's Present to the Sultan." J. Gilbert.—Another of these versatile effects of Mr. Gilbert's facile pencil; but not, we think, in his happiest mood.

205. "Lance Reproving his Dog." Left unfinished by the late Sir A. W. Calcott, and completed by J. Calcott Horsley.—A favourite subject with artists; every exhibition having at least one Lance. What actors would call the scene (a Boccaccio-like garden) is admirably chosen; but Lance is not very characteristic, and his dog is somewhat indifferently painted. Landseer has taught us to like dogs only as he has painted them. Mr. Ansdell himself suffers by such comparison. It was well and wittily said that Mr. Ansdell was an admirable artist when you compared him with nature, but he would not do when you compared him with Landseer.

206. "An Old Well on the Appian Way, Campagna of Rome." J. Uwins.—An illustration of the justice of our former remark, that Mr. Uwins is happier in rendering Italian, than he is English scenery. This is nicely painted.

210. "A Fruit Shop at Angers." E. A. Goodall.—Careful, as Mr. Goodall never fails to be, and better than the general average of his pictures. Angers, we observe, has been his field of study during the last autumn.

211. "Piazzetta di S. Marco." J. Holland.—This is by the painter of the eccentric "Dover," which we have recently condemned. When Mr. Holland can paint thus charmingly, why should he play such will-o'-the-wisp tricks with his palette and pencils? The deep rich colouring of this picture is especially fine.

212. "The Purchased Flock." J. Linnell.—A smaller picture than Mr. Linnell's other contribution to the rooms, but conceived and executed in the same masterly spirit and manner. A more desirable specimen of Mr. Linnell's art we have never seen. It holds the post of honour in the middle of the room, and found a purchaser at once.

213. "Caiusvara on the Riviera di Levante." G. E. Hering.—A companion picture to Mr. Holland's "Piazzetta"; more thinly painted (somewhat in Mr. Pyne's manner), but clever and effective. We must continue to watch Mr. Hering's progress. The "Blenheim" just noticed, and the picture now under review, are not every-day productions.

214. "The Desert Steed." C. Tschaggeny.—A large picture, representing an Arabian desert, and a horse of the true breed, painted sufficiently well to satisfy a jockey.

221. "The Disputed Point." R. Brandard.—We have already noticed a clever interior of an Irish cottage by Mr. Brandard; but this is a different way, and is equally clever. It is a kind of "Wilkie's Village Politicians," painted more in Bird's manner than in Wilkie's. If Mr. Brandard could colour as well as Mr. Goodall, or Mr. Goodall catch character and expression as well as Mr. Brandard, both would be much better artists than they are at present.

226. "Porto Fesano; Gulf of Spezzia." G. E. Hering.—Another of Mr. Hering's careful studies, and one which fully justifies all our previous commendations.

248. "Interior: Royal Chapel, Hampton Court." J. D. Wingfield.—The view is from the Royal pew—a somewhat disadvantageous position, as it lessens the apparent height of the roof. No one enters more zealously than Mr. Wingfield into all the parts and points of interest in old buildings, and few catch Hampton Court character with more artistic excellence. He is apt to be hard, but this hardness suits wood or stone.

256. "Morning: the Stream in the Hills." T. Creswick, A.R.A.—One of those fine Creswick-like pictures which brings to mind the line in Thomson—

Now down the steep the dashing torrent flies

and that glorious stanza in Burns's "Hallowe'en":—

Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays,

As throng the glen it wimplt;

Whyles round a rocky seat it strays,

Whyles in a wae it dimpl't;

Whyles glittered to the nightly rays,

Wi' bickering dancing dazzle;

Whyles cookit underneath the braes,

Below the spreading hazel.

We recommend the stanza to Mr. Creswick. He would make a fine composition from such genuine nature as Burns has given.

258. "Detaining a Customer." R. McInnes.—A small picture, representing a shoemaker with his fiddle, intent on learning a favourite tune. He is reminded by an old woman, that whilst he is thus engaged a customer (a young girl, nicely painted) is waiting to be served. The lesson—*Find your business before your pleasure!*—is well made out.

259. "By the rivers of Babylon there we sat down, yea we wept, when we remembered Zion." Psalm cxxxvii, v. 1. W. Gale.—A subject much beyond Mr. Gale's pencil.

178. "Jeanie Deans and the Laird of Dumbiedikes." Alex. Frazer.

"Jeanie, I will make ye Lady Dumbiedikes afore the sun sets, and ye may ride to Linnon in your ain coach, if ye like. Taks what siller will serve ye."—*Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

We are glad to see Mr. Frazer again an exhibitor, and in his old Wilkie-and-Allan like way. There is much that is excellent in Jeanie, and old Dumbiedikes is full of character.

283. "Borgo Castello, Calabria Ultra." W. Linton.—One of Mr. Linton's most effective compositions, revealing all his appreciation of the poetry of landscape nature. It was well said by Fuseli, that "selection is the invention of a landscape painter." This quality of "selection" is generally apparent in all Mr. Linton's transcripts from nature.

290. "Our Saviour after the Temptation." Sir George Hayter, M.A.S.L.

Again the Devil taketh him up into an exceeding high mountain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them; and saith unto him, All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me. Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan; for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve. . . . Then the Devil leaveth him, and behold, angels came and ministered unto him.—*St. Matthew, chap. iv.*

There is much that is good in the composition of this picture, and, considering the grandeur of the subject, a great deal that is excellent. Sir George Hayter is an untiring candidate for laurels in the higher branches of art, and deserves great credit for what he has done and is doing. The head of our Saviour, though forcible and effective, is still deficient in dignity—that dignity which all the old masters, all prior to Raphael, never failed to give to their heads. Some of the angels supporting the Saviour are gracefully drawn.

301. "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza in Pedro's Hut." G. Cole.—This is a clever picture, and is marked "sold," but at a price far below its merits, viz. twenty-five guineas. The general arrangement is capital, the character throughout well preserved, and some of the painting firm and excellent. We do not remember seeing on canvas a better Rosinante. Mr. Cole is a new name in art, and apparently an accession.

311. "Myrrha." H. O'Neil.—A small three-quarter picture of a female, painted with all that delicacy of touch for which Mr. O'Neil has acquired a well-earned reputation. There is a tranquil thoughtfulness and beauty about the face, that is particularly winning. The shot-silk dress is, however, somewhat *Swan-and-Edgarish*. The price is fifty guineas, nor is it dear at that price.

We now enter the third, and last, room—called in the catalogue the

#### SOUTH ROOM.

317. "The Departure of the Chevalier Bayard from Brescia." J. C. Hook.

As he quitted the chamber to take horse, the two fair damsels met him, each bearing a little offering which she had worked during his sickness. Greatly did the brave knight thank them for this courtesy, saying that such presents from such lovely hands were worth ten thousand crowns. Then gallantly fastening the bracelets on his arm, and the purse on his sleeve, he vowed to wear them both for the honour of the fair donors while his life endured.—*Life of the Chevalier Bayard.*

There is much to commend in the conception and execution of this picture. The Chevalier himself is well painted; and the squire, or page, who is fastening on his master's spurs, is well drawn and appropriately introduced, so as to vary the arrangement of the composition.

326. "A Dead Drake." H. Weekes, jun.—The first production of the son of Mr. Weekes, the sculptor, and assistant of Sir Francis Chantrey. It is small, and is hung too high to be seen to advantage. It shews an eye for nature.

333. "Interior of a Cottage, Kent." G. Hardy.—Most carefully and minutely painted; but not exhibiting any advance on Mr. Hardy's part.

352. "A Bit of Holland." E. W. Cooke.—A little bit, indeed, but quite a gem in its way—speaking pleasantly of Vandervelde and Ruysdael. The price, we observe, is twenty guineas. Mr. Cooke is fond of painting these small slips of sea views, and he knows wherein his strength consists.

361. "At Undercliff, Isle of Wight." Sidney R. Percy.—A beautiful bit of wild nature, placed on the canvas with a fine and masterly touch. This is no common production; and seldom, indeed, have we seen a truer rendering of nature's description. The glimpse of the sea is introduced with skill, and gives variety to the composition.

367. "Master's Out; or, the Painter's Holiday." R. W. Buss.—Mr. Buss is one of Mr. Kidd's school; and, though always clever, he never gets beyond cleverness.

368. "Nature and Art." G. Lance.—Two small circular pictures, in one frame, representing fruit in one, and in the other jewels set in gold. Shall we say, with the fine lady in Swift, "Nature must give way to art?"

369. "The Villa Borghese, from the Walls of Rome." E. W. Cooke.—The whole of the trees included in the scene, with Raphael's house on the left, were razed to the ground by the Romans in 1849, to prevent the occupation of the villa by the French troops.

Mr. Cooke has succeeded in throwing an air of melancholy over his picture, as if the trees were conscious of their coming destruction. This is an enviable memorial of what was once a lovely scene.

376. "Sleep and Death conveying the body of Sarpedon to Lycia." J. Wood.

Then Sleep and Death, two twins of winged race,  
Of matchless swiftness, but of silent pace,  
Received Sarpedon at the god's command,  
And in a moment reach'd the Lycian land;  
The corpse amid his weeping friends they laid,  
Where endless honours wait the sacred shade.—*Pope's Homer.*

This well-grouped composition reminds us of the late Mr. Watson's admirable bas-relief of the same subject; but Mr. Wood's picture is not a cento, by any means, from Mr. Watson.

381. "Valentine's Day." R. Farrier.—A boy behind a door, laughing at a knot of pretty girls, who are reading and enjoying the Valentine he has sent one of them. There is much quiet merriment in this picture, and some good painting.

388. "The First Impression." H. C. Selous.—This is a picture representing Gutenberg showing to his wife his first experiment in printing from moveable types. The whole composition is too made-up, and the accessories are somewhat violently introduced. The lady is a great deal too grand.

394. "The Cattle Fair." Aster R. C. Corbould.—A large truthful picture, well grouped, and full of character, but painted in a hard, teatray manner.

401. "The Evening Sun upon a Mountain called Tryfan, in North Wales." T. Danby.—Painted with a large portion of that poetic appreciation of nature which distinguishes the compositions of Mr. Danby's father; the style, however, is quite Mr. T. Danby's own, and it is good.

403. "Spanish Produce." G. Lance.—Another of Mr. Lance's delightful transcripts from nature.

410. "A Study of Weeds." James Hall.—Evidently copied direct from nature by one whose skill is not equal to his appreciation of what is beautiful.

412. "Mole Guest, near Port Madoc, North Wales." J. Danby.—A clever landscape, by another of Mr. Danby's sons. Lord Northwick has bought it since the Exhibition opened.

413. "Venus dissuading Adonis from the Chase." W. Salter.—Mr. Salter is a worthy follower of what is high and exalted in art. He does not deal with common subjects; Scripture and the Classics are his textbooks. He is certainly better this year than he has been for some time: his drawing has improved.

425. "The Interview between James IV. and the celebrated outlaw Murray, on Permen's-core, on the banks of the Yarrow." J. M. Joy.

Our Gods forbade, quoth the outlaw, then  
I hope your grace will better be!  
Else ere you come to Edinburgh port,  
I trow thin guarded sall ye be.  
The lands of Eitrick forest fat,  
I wam them from the enemy:  
Like as I wam them, sae will I keep th'm,  
Contrarie a' kings in Christend.

Mr. Joy is evidently fond of Scotch traditions and ballads; and shews at times considerable skill in transferring them to canvas. He has here, however, been less successful than on former occasions. He is not enough with his subject.

427. "Remnants." G. Lance.—The remnants of a feast—a miscellaneous collection of fruit, capitally sorted for colour and effect.

429. "A Dead Drake." G. Lance.

What shall he have who killed the drake?  
A jug of ale his thirst to slake,  
Such as the jolly fellows see  
In the foamy tankards of Trinity.—*The Cambridge Garland.*

Still life, most marvellous for execution, and somewhat different in subject from the usual run of Mr. Lance's works. Mr. Lance must himself enjoy a change from fruit and gems to brown jugs and the plumage of our native birds.

439. "Watering Cattle: Sunset." T. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A.—Admirably true to nature.

431. "Still Life." M. P. Jackson.—This is by the son of the late John Jackson, R.A., one of the best of our portrait painters (witness his admirable heads of Flaxman and Canova). We have always great pleasure in heralding to notice the first productions of the sons of eminent men. It is a just tribute to excellence. Mr. Jackson commences modestly and well. He is grounding himself in the grammar of his art.

445. "Disturbing the Congregation." George Cruikshank.—Mr. Cruikshank's second contribution. A boy has let his top slip from his hands, much to the annoyance of a pompous beadle, who hardly knows how to act. There is evidently a struggle between parochial duty and the Book of Common Prayer. Some of the boys are full of character—but when was Cruikshank deficient in character?

451. "Farm House and Mill, at Isques, near Boulogne." G. Stanfield.—By the son of Clarkson Stanfield. We notice with pleasure an improvement since last year.

452. "The Falconer." J. D. Wingfield.—Out of Mr. Wingfield's usual class of subjects, but still in his way. The execution is careful.

457. "The Pentland Hills, near Edinburgh, from the neighbourhood of Dalkeith." James Hall.—A more ambitious effort than "The Weeds," by the same artist, already noticed. Mr. Hall is an amateur, and therefore should not be too severely dealt with by the critics.

465. "The Toilet of Venus." W. Salter, M.A.F.—

The ready Graces wait, her baths prepare,  
And oint with fragrant oils her flowing hair;  
Her flowing hair around her shoulders spreads,  
And all adorn ambrosial odour sheds.  
Last, in transparent robes her limbs they fold,  
Enrich'd with ornaments of purest gold.  
And thus attired.—*Homer's Hymn to Venus.*—*CONGREVE.*

Venus is somewhat wanting in beauty—a sad deficiency in a subject of this nature. The colouring is rich and full.

466. "Interior of a Dartmoor Cottage." G. Hardy.—Very careful, but still not denoting any advance, we fear.

475. "Morning: A Scene in Devonshire."—F. C. Lewis—is chiefly remarkable as the production of a gentleman whose skill with the etching needle has never been surpassed. The best of Mr. Cousins's fine mezzotints were etched by Mr. Lewis.

488. "Titania; or, the Fairy Queen." J. G. Lough.

For she his hairy temples then had rounded  
With coronet of fresh and fragrant flowers.  
*Midsummer Night's Dream.*

490. "Puck." J. G. Lough.

What hempen home spans have we swaggering here?  
*Midsummer Night's Dream.*

For the "Titania" Mr. Lough asks 500 guineas; and for the "Puck," 250 guineas. Both are in marble. The "Puck" deserves to find a purchaser; and, but for recent reverses in money matters, would no doubt have been sold when it was exhibited at Mr. Graves's, in Pall-mall.

491. "Hindoo Girl testing the Fate of her Lover." A model. T. Earle.

Lalla Rookh was all curiosity, when one of her attendants informed the Princess that it was the usual way in which the friends of those who had gone on a dangerous voyage offered up vows for their safe return. If the lamp sunk immediately, the omen was disastrous; but if it went shining down the stream, and continued to burn till entirely out of sight, the return of the beloved object was considered as certain.—*Lalla Rookh.*

Mr. Earle was long an ardent workman in the studio of Sir Francis Chantrey; but he did not catch his love of the poetry of his art in Chantrey's studio. His own sense of the beautiful has been his guide on all occasions, and he has seldom succeeded better than in the "Hindoo Girl," which deserves to be transferred to marble.

493. Bronze statuette of "Ariel directing the Storm." J. Thomas.—By the able sculptor of the statues throughout the whole of the New Houses of Parliament.

496. "L'Allegro." Marble bust. J. Earle.

Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles,  
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles;  
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,  
And love to live on dimple sleek.—*MILTON'S L'Allegro.*

Somewhat wanting in Miltonic truthfulness; but who can work up to Milton's "L'Allegro?"

500. "Sabrina." A bust in marble. W. Calder Marshall.—The best piece of sculpture in the whole Exhibition, and somewhat nearer Milton than Mr. Earle's "L'Allegro."

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

OURSIX days' work is done—the week's last night  
Sees us all circled round our hearth-  
fire's light—  
But nothing can our minds amuse;  
For we are watching every knock and  
ring.

In anxious hope the tardy post will  
bring  
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.  
My wife has darn'd the last unmended  
hose,  
My daughters' worsted flowers no more  
disclose  
Their glowing greens, and reds, and  
blues;

And little Jack has left his picture-book,  
And waits on his low stool, with weary  
look,  
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The music stands untouch'd, unheeded  
by—  
No song nor sound breaks the mono-  
tony,  
Save when one ventures to abuse  
The ling'ring post, whose tardiness  
would cheat  
The week's last evening of its great-  
est treat  
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Hark! that's the postman's well-known  
knock—"All right!"  
The welcome folded packet greets our  
sight,  
And quickly changes tones and views;  
Now, Alice, stir the fire, and, wife, do you  
Just trim the lamp—we'll have good  
light to view  
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Now, leaf by leaf, we slowly turn it o'er,  
On every sketch with height'ning rapture  
pore.  
Dire scenes of battles, smart reviews,  
The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS!

7th Jan., 1850.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT WEAPONS OF WARFARE.—While some labourers were employed a few weeks since in excavating for the foundation of a house at Slaughter Bridge, near Camelford, in Cornwall, they dug up some implements of ancient warfare, consisting of a battle-axe, a spear, and a spur, supposed to have lain buried there since the days of King Arthur. Tradition says that on that spot a sanguinary battle was fought between the troops of Arthur and those opposed to him, and that the nephew of Arthur was killed in the fight. His remains were interred near the spot, and were afterwards removed to Glasbury. The persons who found the articles named gave them away, setting but little value on them. The spur is now in the possession of Mr. Creeper, of the White Hart Inn, Camelford.



## LITERATURE.

EVANGELINE: A TALE OF ACADIE. By H. W. LONGFELLOW.  
London: David Bogue.

Evangeline is a beautiful story of village life in America. It has, in our estimation, but one fault; it is written in hexameters, whose rhythm—if rhythm it can be called—seems to us utterly irreconcilable with the genius of the English language. Mr. Longfellow has a fine ear for the music of words, and is a poet in the highest sense of the term. All who remember his beautiful lyrics, more especially his "Excelsior" and his "Hymn of Life," will gratefully acknowledge the pleasure derivable from his writings; but, in proportion to the greatness of their appreciation of his excellence as a lyricist, will be their disappointment on reading his hexameters. No poet, writing in the English language, could make a greater mistake than in wedding his thoughts to such a rhythm. Southey's failure, in "The Vision of Judgment," was sufficient to warn all other adventurers from such a waste of their time and genius as the cultivation of this ancient exotic, so utterly unsuited as he proved it to be to our soil and atmosphere. We therefore wonder all the more that a man like Professor Longfellow should not have been deterred by an example so flagrant. Not even the respect we feel for a man of genius who has done good service in the cause of literature, can prevent us from laughing at such a ludicrous attempt at music as the following, which we extract at random from the pages of "Evangeline":—

Bent like a labouring oar, that toils in the surf of the ocean,  
Bent, but not broken, by age was the form of the notary public;  
Shocks of yellow hair, like the silken floss of the maize, hung  
Over his shoulders; his forehead was high; and glasses with horn bows  
Sat astride on his nose, with a look of wisdom supernal.  
Father of twenty children was he, and more than a hundred  
Children's children rode on his knee, and heard his great watch tick.

Nor will the following excite any other feeling in the mind of any reader who appreciates the beauty of our ordinary English metres:—

Not far withdrawn from these, by the cypress and bee-hives,  
Michael the fiddler was placed, with the gayest of hearts and of waistcoats.  
Shadow and light from the leaves alternately played on his snow-white  
Hair, as it waved in the wind; and the jolly face of the fiddler  
Glowed like a living coal, when the ashes are blown from the embers.

There may be some ears upon which the foregoing, as well as the following extract, may sound melodiously, and in harmony with the genius of the language, but we must confess that ours are not of the number.

Then Evangeline lighted the brazen lamp on the table,  
Filled, till it overflowed, the pewter tankard with home-brewed  
Nut-brown ale that was famed for its strength in the village of Grand Pré;  
While from his pockets the notary drew his papers and ink horn,  
Wrote with a steady hand the date and the age of the parties,  
Naming the dower of the bride in flocks of sheep and in cattle.

We are aware that a great controversy has arisen upon this subject, and that much has been urged not only in defence but in laudation of English hexameters. We can understand also that the classical predilection of many readers—to whom the rhythm of the ancients has become familiar from long use—may dispose them in favour of the gallant attempt to naturalize it amongst the moderns. But that which was musical to the Greeks and Romans is not necessarily musical to us; we doubt even whether if their music, properly so called—their melodies and harmonies—the airs they played upon the harp and the lyre, had come down to us, like their literature, we should be able to understand them, and find in them the same pleasure that we take in the music which has been the growth of our own circumstances, ideas, habits, and education. The music of a Chinaman is not very pleasing to the ears of an Englishman; and the sounds which may give delight to the people of one nation, may utterly fail in communicating the same feeling to the people of another. Even in the following beautiful passage—beautiful from the phraseology, and in the success of charming pictures which it paints to the mental eye—we are obliged to qualify the admiration we cannot help feeling, by the expression of our regret that the poet has not employed the good old English blank verse—that perfect music, when well written—or any form of Spenserian, heroic, or lyric measure, to convey his meaning:—

And with these words of cheer they arose and continued their journey.  
Softly the evening came. The sun from the western horizon  
Like a magician extended his golden wand o'er the landscape;  
Twinkling vapours arose; and sky and water and forest  
Seemed all on fire at the touch, and melted and mingled together.  
Hanging between two skies, a cloud with edges of silver,  
Floated the boat with its dipping oars, on the motionless water.  
Filled was Evangeline's heart with inexpressible sweetness.  
Touched by the magic spell, the sacred fountains of feeling  
Glowed with the light of love, as the skies and waters around her.  
Then from a neighbouring thicket the mocking-bird—wildest of singers—  
Shook from its little throat such floods of delicious music  
That the whole air, and the woods, and the waves seemed silent to listen.  
Plaintive at first were the tones, and sad; then soaring to madness,  
Seemed they to follow or guide the revel of frenzied Bacchantes.  
Then single notes were heard, in sorrowful, low lamentation;  
Till, having gathered them all, he flung them abroad in derision,  
As, when after a storm, a gust of wind through the tree-tops  
Shakes down the rattling rain in a crystal shower on the branches.  
With such a prelude as this, and hearts that throbbed with emotion,  
Slowly they entered the *l'Écluse*, where it flows through the green *Opalonsas*.  
And through the amber air, above the crest of the woodland,  
Saw the column of smoke that arose from a neighbouring dwelling;—  
Sounds of a horn they heard, and the distant lowing of cattle.

We trust that Professor Longfellow is satisfied with his experiment, and with having done better than any man ever did before him, what no man can ever do well; and that, when he next comes before the public, to solicit their admiration for his poetry, he will take no more liberties with our beautiful language; but be contented with the rhythm of Milton and Shakspeare, if he loves blank verse—with that of Spenser and Byron, if he prefers dignity and rhyme in combination—or with the countless forms of the lyric stanza, of which our best poets, from the days of Shakspeare to those of Moore, Shelley, Campbell, and their living successors, offer him so many brilliant examples.

One word as to the present edition. The publisher has lavished all the resources of art upon it, and produced a true *livre de luxe* for the poet's admirers. It contains no less than forty-five wood-cuts of the very highest merit and beauty. The rural subjects by Mr. B. Foster are perfect gems, and surpass anything of the kind that has lately come under our notice. The engraving, the typography, and the binding are of the first excellence, and reflect the highest credit upon all concerned in the publication.

LIVES OF THE PRINCESSES OF ENGLAND, FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST. By MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. 2 vols. Colburn.

The popularity of Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," has, in all probability, led the publisher to expect for the present work a co-extensive share of success. There is, however, but little in the lives here chronicled to justify such expectation; though it is not unreasonable to suppose a large class of readers to have calculated upon an amount of interest in these memoirs akin to that of the lives of our female Sovereigns. As Mrs. Green states in her Preface, some of these Royal daughters "have graced foreign Courts, and played an important part abroad;" but this very circumstance renders their memoirs of comparatively slender attraction; more especially as they present but little of that domestic character which is a leading charm of female biography.

The volumes before us comprehend but a portion of Mrs. Green's design; for the lives extend but to that of the sixth daughter of Edward I. Of the five daughters of William the Conqueror, the eldest, Cæcilia, dedicated her life to the cloister, and died, Abbess of the Holy Trinity, at Caen. "Many maidens of the noblest houses in Normandy were under her maternal care; for, after the example had been set by William the Conqueror, the Abbey of the Holy Trinity became the favourite resort for those who forsook the allurements of high rank for the seclusion of a monastic life."

Adela, William's youngest daughter, occupies a more prominent place in history than any of her sisters; and her intrepid character and religious zeal have led to many details of her life being preserved with grateful care. After her marriage with Earl Stephen, her benefactions to the Church were very extensive; and, under her pious auspices, the Cathedral of Chartres, which had formerly been an unadorned structure of wood, was built of stone, and in a handsome style of architecture. Her crusading enthusiasm lasted until the infirmities of old age led her from the world to the cloister.

To Gundred, the supposed daughter of the Conqueror, Mrs. Green devotes some ten pages. The interment of her remains in the chapter-

house of Lewes is noticed, as is also the discovery of her tomb in Isfield Church, and its removal to St. John's Church, Southover, in 1775. But we are surprised to find no mention whatever of the finding of the bones of Gundred among the remains of the Priory at Lewes—an event rendered extensively known by its copious illustration in this Journal. (See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov. 8, 1845.)

To these brief notices succeeds a Memoir of Matilda, daughter of Henry I., extending over a hundred pages—an importance which Mrs. Green thus justifies:—

Matilda, the only daughter of Henry I., and Matilda the Atheling, is the first descendant of our Anglo-Norman Sovereigns, who is, strictly speaking, entitled to the name of an English Princess; and the position which she occupies in the history of England is a peculiar and most important one. Born in England, breathing in her veins the Norman blood with that of the race of Saxon Monarchs so long and so justly venerated, she was the foundress of a dynasty which swayed the English sceptre for upwards of three centuries, and under whose energetic rule this country was raised to its highest pitch of martial glory; and although the name of Plantagenet has long since been superseded, yet through the Plantagenet Queen of Henry VII., her direct lineal descendant still graces the throne of these realms, in the person of her present Majesty. In Matilda, too, the right of female succession to the English crown was first distinctly acknowledged—an important point, when it is remembered how many of the continental Princes could transmit their dominions through their male descendants only. Though it may be argued that she never was the settled and undisputed Sovereign of England, still the point was gained, when, twice during the lifetime of her father, the assembled barons swore fealty to her as his heiress; and it is to the enterprising ambition of her rival, and still more to her own unyielding haughtiness of character, rather than to any real or even pretended invalidity in her claim, that we must attribute her failure in establishing her title.

At the close of the biography it is noticed, as a singular coincidence—

That no two of the family of Matilda were united in sepulture. Her father, King Henry, was interred in the Abbey of Reading; her mother in that of Westminster; and the billows of the ocean rolled over the unburied bones of her only brother. Her Imperial husband found a proud resting-place among the monuments of his ancestors at Spire, or perchance in the lonely burial-ground of an obscure monastery. Geoffrey Plantagenet, the father of her children, was interred in the cathedral of Mons; Geoffrey the younger within the city of Nantes; and her youngest son, William, in the cathedral of Rouen. The Empress herself chose the abbey of Bec as her final resting-place, while the bones of her beloved son, King Henry, repose under a stately monument in the abbey of Fontevraud.

Stephen's eldest daughter, Matilda, was betrothed when a cradled infant of two years old, and died a baby-bride. She was interred beside her brother Baldwin, in the Priory of the Holy Trinity, then called Christ's Church, Aldgate. The memory of her dead children was tenderly cherished by their mother, the Queen, who, in 1148, built and endowed the Church and Hospital of St. Katherine's, near the Tower, "in pure and perpetual alms," to secure the repose of the souls of her infants, Baldwin and Matilda. This hospital and its fine church were taken down in 1825, to make way for the present St. Katherine's Docks; the establishment being rebuilt in the Regent's Park.

Mary, the youngest of Stephen's family, from her infancy was destined by her parents for the cloister; she was sent, when a child, to the nunnery of Stratford, but subsequently removed to Lillechurch, where the Lady Mary was installed prioress. The Queen was a frequent visitor here. The Lady Mary subsequently exchanged the convent of Lille Church for the more illustrious one of Rumsey, in Hampshire, of which she became abbess—not through Royal influence, but by the free choice of her sisters. Mary married Matthew of Flanders, but she subsequently resumed the veil. Earl Matthew re-married; after which, however, he still spoke of "the Countess Mary his wife." She died, after thirteen years in her second seclusion, and left two daughters—Ilda and Matilda; the posterity of the latter succeeding to the Earldom of Boulogne.

Of the three daughters of Henry II., Matilda (the second wife of Henry the Lion) died in her thirty-third year.

Eleanor (Henry's second daughter) was neither English born nor English bred, and passed only a few years of her childhood in England. She married Alphonso the Good, King of Castile, who is said to have been much pleased with the little Leonor—though his delight must have been rather that of a boy, amused with the novelty of his position, and happy in the society of an agreeable playmate, than that of a grave monarch, gratified to find that his matrimonial speculation had turned out so successfully. Queen Leonor lived to see her only surviving son a King; and her four married daughters each in due time arose to the regal circle: "so that of the Princess Eleanor it may truly be said, that she was the daughter, sister, wife, mother, and grandmother of Kings, and the ancestress of the races of mighty Monarchs who, even now, occupy two of the most powerful thrones of Europe."

Henry's youngest daughter, Joanna, passed her childhood principally in Normandy, where the Royal family at that time resided more frequently than in England. She was partly educated at the monastery of Fontevraud; and manifested great reverence for Thomas à Becket, though he died when the Princess was only six years old. At a very early age she married William, King of Sicily, who left her a widow at twenty-four. From her imprisonment by the usurper Tancred she was released by her brother, Richard Cœur de Lion. Fourteen years had elapsed since the brother and sister had parted; "the little bride of eleven had grown up into a graceful and dignified woman; while the headstrong and reckless Earl of Poitou, not a whit less reckless than before, had become burdened with the weighty cares of Royalty, though in truth the crown never sat heavily upon the helmeted brow of Richard Cœur de Lion." Eleanor accompanied her brother to the Holy Land. On her return to Europe, she married Raimond of Toulouse. She was soon after attacked with heavy sickness; as the hour of death approached, her conscience became alarmed; she was received as a sister and nun of Fontevraud, and died almost immediately after, in her thirty-fourth year. The subsequent history of Raimond, and his protection of the newly-risen sect, the Albigenses, forms a very interesting episode in this portion of the work.

"We have traced," says Mrs. Green, "the splendid destinies of the daughters of the enterprising and ambitious Henry II., all of whom were wooed to occupy the most brilliant positions; but far otherwise was it with the unfortunate Princesses whose fates depended on the policy of King John, or the all but imbecile weakness of his son and successor, Henry III."

Joanna, the first of these Princesses, and the eldest daughter of John by his beautiful wife, Isabella of Angoulême, was betrothed, when a child, to Hugh de Lusignan, the eldest son of the Earl of March, the former suitor of Queen Isabella; to her, on the death of John, she was married, notwithstanding the anomalous position he occupied as her intended son-in-law. The letter of Isabella to her young son, King Henry III., announcing her second marriage, and her reasons for substituting herself for her daughter as the bride of the gallant Lusignan, is still preserved in the Tower of London, and is a most curious specimen of diplomatic skill and woman's *finesse*.

Joanna was married to Alexander II., King of Scotland; she died early, of consumption, and was buried, according to her own request, at the nunnery of Tarente, in Dorsetshire, where a marble tomb and continually burning tapers were set up to her memory.

Isabella, John's second daughter, when scarcely five years old, had her suite of servants; for, in 1219, Henry III. granted one penny per day to Margaret, her nurse, which was to be paid every day by the hands of the Viscount of Hereford. "Petry as this sum may appear at the present day, yet, if we multiply it by 15, which, according to recent computation (Hardy's "Introduction to the Close Rolls"), is the proportion which the money of our time bears to that of the period in question, we shall find that her wages amounted to 8s. 9d. per week, or nearly £23 a year." Mrs. Green adds:—

The attention paid by our Monarchs of the olden time to those who had tended their childhood, brings us back in imagination to the tender simplicity of patriarchal days. King John gave fourpence a day to the nurse of his son Richard, and many grants were made by him to the nurse of his brother, Richard the Lion-hearted; and King Henry followed the example, by giving fourpence and then twopence more per day to "our dear nurse Elena," as well as an allowance of fire-wood from the Royal forests. Entries also occur for Isabella's cook, valet, and other servants, several of whom were pensioned off in their later years by her brother.

Isabella was married to the Emperor Frederic II.; though Mrs. Green tells us, as a curious fact which has hitherto escaped observation, that ten years previously negotiations had been made for her marriage with the Emperor's son, Henry, King of Germany. This appears from a letter in the Tower collection, written by the Bishop of Carlisle to Henry III. In 1234 she became an inmate of the Tower of London, which in this reign first became a frequent Royal residence, instead of a mere fortress. The chapel of the White Tower was then used for the Royal household.

Our olden chronicles glow with details of the splendour of the marriage of Isabella with Frederic, who proved faithless and profligate. She died at Naples, much to the grief of King Henry, to judge by the amount of his benefactions in memory of her—affording food to upwards of 101,000 paupers, at a cost, according to the proportional value of money in our day, of £6315.

Of Eleanor, John's third daughter, the memoir is unusually copious: her early marriage to William de Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, and her subsequent union with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, are the leading events in her career, by no means an unimportant one. The domestic history of this memoir is likewise very attractive; the pictures of the Earl of Leicester's courtly splendour at Kenilworth are minutely painted: his retainers numbered 140 among his domestic servants only; and a curious picture of the household economy of the period exists in a roll of the Countess Eleanor, which has lately been found in an obscure French monastery, where it had lain for centuries, and has been purchased for the British Museum. "This document, one of the most ancient of the kind now in existence, is written on a roll of parchment about 20 feet in length, and one foot in width, and is still in excellent preservation."

After Kenilworth passed into the hands of the Royalists, Eleanor fell a prey to despondency, and retired to the nunnery of Montargis, where she is stated to have died.

Margaret, Beatrice, and Katherine, the three daughters of Henry III., are next portrayed; their personal history being aided by some interesting pictures of the times, yet too minute for quotation.

The remainder of the work is occupied with the lives of the six daughters of Edward I. Of these, Mary, the youngest, became a nun at Ambresbury, in Wiltshire, when seven years old; the chronicle telling us that she was veiled nun by her great-sire, Edward, King of England, at the wish of her grandmother, the Queen Eleanor, and by the assent of the Lady Eleanor, her mother. Her consecration was witnessed by the King and Queen, and the whole of the Royal family, even including the infant Prince Edward, with many of the principal Earls, Barons, Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots of the realm; thirteen young ladies of noble birth being selected as the companions of Mary. Of the conventual life of the period, this memoir presents several glimpses. She is presumed to have died in the year 1332. "She was at this time," writes Mrs. Green, "in her fifty-fourth year, and was the longest liver, as well as the last survivor, of the family of Edward I. and Eleanor of Castile. She outlived her brother, Edward II., six years, and her sister Margaret, the next to herself in longevity, fourteen years. Mary was interred in the monastery which for forty-eight years had been her principal abode. The hand of Time has been heavy upon this structure; and a picturesque ruin, with its mantle of ivy and wreath of wild flowers, is all that now remains to point out the spot, which was at once the abode and the tomb of the nun Princess." Aubrey, by the way, tells us that the last Abbess of Ambresbury was a Kirtoun, who "was 140 years old when she died;" she was great-aunt to Mr. Child, Rector of Yatton Keynell, from whom Aubrey had this information; and he adds, "Mr. Child, the eminent banker in Fleet-street, is Baron Child's cozen-german."

Throughout these volumes, there is abundant evidence of laborious research to ensure authenticity; as well as of the care "bestowed upon the verification of names, dates, genealogies, and other points of historic importance." In the second volume there is, perhaps, a superabundance of detail from household expenses, which, notwithstanding their popular interest, are but the properties of historical writing, and should be employed sparingly; and should likewise be accompanied with elucidation, if the object be to enlighten the reader upon the actual life of the period. Of such aid Mrs. Green has availed herself in some instances, especially as regards the comparative value of money; but this illustrative plan has not been carried out so fully as it might advantageously be. Of technical errors there occur a few; such, for example, as the mistaking of Vicecomes, the ancient county sheriff, for Viscount, a title of recent date.

In the succeeding volumes of Mrs. Green's work, it is reasonable to expect that the interest will be increased in proportion to the multiplicity of the illustrative stores which it is a favourite pursuit of the present age to render available to the historian and biographer.

VIEWS OF NATURE; OR, CONTEMPLATIONS ON THE SUBLIME PHENOMENA OF CREATION. With Scientific Illustrations. By ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT. Translated from the German by E. C. OTTE and H. G. BOHN. Bohn.

The records of physical science present few parallels to the fact of a philosopher in his eightieth year calmly sitting down to revise a labour of half a century since; and, by the exercise of a vivid memory through this long vista of years, remoulding his work to meet the demands of the age. Yet such is the sublime picture which Baron Humboldt presents in the volume before us.

The "Views" originated in a series of detached fragments written amidst the noblest objects of Nature—on the ocean—in the forests of the Orinoco, in the savannahs of Venezuela, and in the solitudes of the Peruvian and Mexican mountains. This æsthetic mode of treating subjects of Natural History, Humboldt admits to be fraught with great difficulties—in the wonderful luxuriance of Nature presenting an accumulation of separate images, and thus disturbing the harmony and effect of a picture. Yet this want of unity has not interfered with the philosopher's main object in these essays—to direct the reader's attention to the perpetual influence which physical nature exercises on the moral condition and on the destiny of man. "It is to minds oppressed with care," says Humboldt, "that these pages are especially consecrated. He who has escaped from the stormy waves of life, will joyfully follow me into the depths of the forest—over the boundless steppes and prairies, and to the lofty summits of the Andes."

As the enjoyment of the immediate contemplation of Nature is heightened by an insight into the connexion of the occult forces, Humboldt has subjoined to his "Views" scientific illustrations and additions, nearly all of which have been either enlarged or replaced by new and more comprehensive ones in the edition before us, dated from Berlin, in the spring of last year.

The work opens with an eloquent chapter on "Steppes and Deserts," those treeless wastes and seas of sand, which present phenomena at every turn. It would require more space than we can devote for the purpose to instance the fervid eloquence of the text, or the scientific wealth of the notes and illustrations; though a few points of popular interest may be selected, for the reader's gratification.

Among the results of Humboldt's long life, not the least gratifying is the confirmation of his views by contemporary observers; as in the case of his opinions on the much-disputed *Mar de Sargasso*, which the late Major Rennell confirmed by many new observations. The Sargasso Sea of the older writers Humboldt states to consist of two groups of sea-weed, which, with the transverse band uniting them, occupy an area equal to six or seven times that of Germany.

In a note on "Herds of Wild Dogs" occurs the following:—

Von Tschudi makes the singular remark, that on the Cordilleras, at elevations of more than 12,000 feet, delicate breeds of dogs, and the European domestic cat, are exposed to a particular kind of mortal disease. "Innumerable attempts have been made to keep cats as domestic animals in the town of Cerro de Pasco (lying at an elevation of 14,100 feet above the sea's level), but such endeavours have invariably been frustrated, as both cats and dogs have died in convulsions at the end of a few days. The cats, after being attacked by convulsive fits, attempt to climb the walls, but soon fall to the ground exhausted and motionless. I frequently observed instances in Yauli of this chorea-like disease; and it seems to arise from insufficient atmospheric pressure."

A vulgar error respecting the lion in the desert is thus corrected:—

"That lions exist in the desert," says M. Carotte, "is a myth popularized by the dreams of artists and poets, and has no foundation but in their imagination. This animal does not quit the mountains, where it finds shelter, food, and drink. When the traveller questions the natives concerning these wild beasts, which Europeans suppose to be their companions in the desert, they reply, with imperturbable sang froid, 'Have you, then, lions in your country which can drink air and eat leaves? With us, lions require running water and living flesh; and, therefore, they only appear where there are wooded hills and water. We fear only the viper (*kofa*), and, in humid spots, the innumerable swarms of mosquitoes which abound there.'"

The following passage on the "Analogies of Language" is striking:—

We know, as yet, too little of the languages of America, entirely to renounce the hope that, amid their many varieties, some idiom may be discovered that has been spoken, with certain modifications, in the interior of South America and Central Asia, or that might at least indicate an ancient affinity. Such a discovery would, undoubtedly, be one of the most brilliant to which the history of the human race can hope to attain! But analogies of language are only deserving of confidence when mere resemblances of sound in the roots are not



alone the object of research, but attention is also directed to the organic structure, the grammatical form, and those elements of language which manifest themselves as the product of the intellectual power of man.

In the chapter on the "Cataacts of the Orinoco" it is related—

There is a legend amongst the Guaraná Indians, that the brave Atures, when closely pursued by the cannibal Caribs, took refuge on the rocks of the cataacts—a mournful place of abode, in which this oppressed race perished, together with its language! In the most inaccessible portion of the Raurai, other graves of the same character are met with; indeed, it is probable that the last descendants of the Atures did not become extinct, until a much more recent period. There still lives—and it is a singular fact—an old parrot in Maypures which cannot be understood, because, as the natives assert, it speaks the language of the Atures!

"The sources of the Orinoco have never been visited by any European." Thus wrote Humboldt in the year 1807, and he repeats with equal truth the same statement after an interval of forty-one years; the problem having been only partially solved by Sir Richard Schomburgk.

From an extensive accumulation of Illustrative Notes to the remaining papers we select a few facts:—

*The Chinchilla.*—The opinion prevalent in Europe, that the beautiful rodent, the Chinchilla, whose soft and glossy fur is so much esteemed, is found in the highest mountain regions of Chili, is an error. The *Chinchilla laniger* (Gray) lives only in a mild lower zone, and does not advance further south than the parallel of 35°.

*The Humming bird and the Condor.*—The region which may be regarded as the common resort of the Condor, begins at the elevation of Mount Ema. It embraces atmospheric strata which are from 10,000 feet to 19,000 feet above the level of the sea. Humming-birds were seen by Von Tschudi in Puna, at an elevation of 14,600 feet. There is a pleasure in comparing the largest and the smallest of the feathered inhabitants of the air. The largest among the Condors found in the Cordilleras, near Quito, measure nearly 15 feet across the expanded wings, and the smaller ones 8½ feet. This size, and the visual angle at which the birds are seen vertically above one's head, afford an idea of the enormous height to which the Condor soars in a clear sky. A visual angle of four minutes, for instance, would give a vertical elevation of 7330 feet. The cavern (Mackay) of Antisana, opposite the mountain of Chusacungo, and where we measured the birds soaring over the chain of the Andes, lies at an elevation of nearly 16,000 feet above the surface of the Pacific; the absolute height which the Condor reached must, therefore, be 23,273 feet—a height at which the barometer scarcely stands at 12½ inches; but which, however, does not exceed that of the highest summit of the Himalaya. It is a remarkable physiological phenomenon that the same bird, which wheels for hours together through these highly rarefied regions, should be able suddenly, as, for instance, on the western declivity of the volcano of Pichincha, to descend to the sea-shore, and thus, in the course of a few hours, traverse, as it were, all climates. At heights of 23,000 feet and upwards, the membranous air-sacs of the Condor must undergo a remarkable degree of inflation after being filled to a greater height from the surface of our earth than any other living creature. I use the expression "voluntarily," since small insects and siliceous-shelled infusoria are frequently borne to greater elevations by a rising current of air. It is probable that the Condor flies even higher than the above calculations would appear to show.

The transparency of the mountain air is so great under the Equator, that, in the province of Quito, the white cloak (*poncho*) of a horseman may be distinguished with the naked eye at a horizontal distance of 89,664 feet, and therefore under an angle of thirteen seconds. At this distance, Humboldt saw his friend Bonpland moving along a black rocky precipice on the volcano of Pichincha.

Of the merits of this translation, and the care taken to adapt it for popular reading, we can scarcely speak too highly. The principal Latin, French, and Spanish quotations are translated; and all the foreign measurements are converted into English. A copious summary of contents and index complete the means of ready reference.

The frontispiece is a view of Chimborazo, from a sketch by Humboldt, printed in colours: the vertical height of this mountain is, according to our author's measurement, 21,422 feet. If we could suppose the pass of St. Gothard, Mount Athos, or the Kighi piled on the summit of the Chimborazo, we should have the elevation which is at present ascribed to the Dhaulagiri, in the Himalaya.

ON THE CAUSES OF THE SUCCESS OF THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION, 1640—1688. By M. Guizot. London: Murray.

No man of the position, attainments, and antecedents of M. Guizot can write upon such a subject as the history and philosophy of revolution, without commanding for his work the respectful attention of thinkers and politicians. The very faults of character which unfitted him for playing a successful part in the great drama of contemporary history, the austerity, the obstinate impracticability, the severe judgment of men and things, and the stern unflinching devotion, amid the noisy and conflicting concerns of the busy world, to the theories formed in the quiet and seclusion of the closet, qualify him for passing a cool and impartial judgment upon the past. The living age is not sufficiently pliable for statesmen of his class and temperament. They worship the pure reason, and ignore the passions of their fellow-creatures; but the facts of history, bloodless and impassable as time has made them, yield their more ready obedience. The theorist can shape them with facility into the forms which he may desire. Thus, whilst as a statesman M. Guizot is great in nothing but in his obstinacy, his errors, and his fall, he is, in every respect, admirable as a historian. His philosophy does not lead him astray when he deals with the dead past. He revives it in the light of his clear and passionless intellect, traces events to their causes with unerring sagacity, and draws the true moral from bygone revolutions. His own sufferings have sharpened his apprehension—besee the past through the microscope of his personal experience in the present—and, bringing a naturally acute and well-trained mind, and a most laborious, pains-taking, and conscientious industry to bear upon every subject that passes under his review, he presents the result of his investigations in a manner as clear and as convincing as the solution of a mathematical problem. To this praise M. Guizot is fairly entitled. His "Lectures upon European Civilization" are masterpieces of historical philosophy: his "Democracy in France" is no less able, searching, and exhaustive of the important question of which it treats. His present work is worthy of his literary fame, and will be read with profit and instruction, not only by the great English public, to whom the facts touched upon are familiar in all their phases, but by the larger public of his own and other European countries, by whom they are still but partially known, or imperfectly understood, and who need, in this hour of change, perplexity, tribulation, and peril, the high lesson that they teach.

The work is not of great extent. It is merely, as its second title sets forth, "a discourse, designed as an introduction to the history of the reign of Charles I.," but, though introductory, it is complete in itself. M. Guizot presents his subject in the following terms:—

The success by which the English Revolution was crowned has not only been permanent, but has borne a double fruit: its authors founded Constitutional Monarchy in England; and in America, their descendants founded the Republic of the United States. These great events are now completely known and understood; time, which has given them its sanction, has also shed over them its light. Sixty years ago France entered on the path opened by England, and Europe lately rushed headlong in the same direction. It is my purpose to show what are the causes which have crowned Constitutional Monarchy in England, and Republican Government in the United States, with that solid and lasting success which France and the rest of Europe are still vainly pursuing, through those mysterious trials and revolutionary struggles which, according as they are well or ill passed through, elevate or pervert a nation for ages.

It was in the name of Religion and liberty of conscience that the conflict which began in the sixteenth century—and, though occasionally suspended, has been constantly renewed—was undertaken. The tempest which still agitates the world, or hurries it along in an impetuous torrent, gathered in the stormy recesses of men's minds, and burst over the Church before it reached the State.

It has been said that Protestantism was a political rather than a religious revolution—an insurrection of worldly interests against the established order of the Church, rather than the outbreak of an ardent conviction concerning the eternal interests of man. This judgment has been superficially formed and lightly pronounced; and the error on which it rests has led the powers, whether spiritual or temporal, who have adopted it, into a line of conduct fatal to their own security. Intent on repressing the revolutionary element of Protestantism, they have overlooked or misunderstood its religious element. The spirit of revolt is doubtless very powerful, but not powerful enough to accomplish, alone and unaided, things of such magnitude. It was not merely to shake off a yoke, it was also to secure the free profession and practice of a faith, that the Reformers of the sixteenth century rose up against authority, and persevered in the conflict. This is demonstrated by a decisive and incontestable fact. The two most Protestant countries of Europe, England and Holland, are still the countries in which the Christian faith has the greatest vitality and power. It betrays a strange ignorance of human nature to believe that religious zeal would have remained at such a pitch of elevation, after the successful termination of the revolt, if religion had not been the main-spring of the whole movement.

The revolution which took place in Germany, in the sixteenth century, was religious and not political; that in France, in the eighteenth, was political and not religious. It was the peculiar felicity of England in the seventeenth century, that the spirit of religious faith and the spirit of political liberty reigned together, and that she entered upon the two revolutions at the same time. All the great passions of the human soul were thus excited and brought into action, while

some of the most powerful restraints by which they are controlled remained unbroken; and the hopes and aspirations of eternity remained to console and tranquillise those whose earthly hopes and ambitions had suffered shipwreck.

And what, the reader will ask, were in M. Guizot's opinion the causes of the success of the English Revolution? His discourse is one long reply to the question; but he sums it up himself in a few sentences, at the conclusion of his Essay:—

England (he says) endured much, and struggled long, to avoid a second revolution; nor did she resign herself to it till she saw no other way of saving her rights, her honour, and her faith. It is the glory of the Revolution of 1688, and the main cause of its success, that it was an act of mere defence and of necessary defence. Whilst this revolution was defensive in principle, it aimed at precise and limited objects. In great political and social convulsions, a fever of boundless and impious ambition sometimes seizes upon society; men think themselves entitled to lay hands upon everything, and to remodel the world at their will. These vague and presumptuous schemes of human creatures treating the great and complex system in which their place is marked out as if it were a chaos, and striving to exalt themselves into creators, are as impotent as they are insane: the utmost that they can do is to throw all that they touch into the confusion of their own delirious dreams. England did not fall into this wild error. Instead of aspiring to alter the foundation of society and the destinies of mankind, she asserted and maintained her religion and her positive laws and rights, and did not carry her claims, or even her desires, beyond the limits which they prescribed. With a singular mixture of magnanimity and discretion, she accomplished a revolution which gave to the country a new head and new guarantees, but which stopped short with the attainment of those objects. This great change was not brought about by popular risings, but by political parties, organized long before the revolution, with a view to the settlement of a regular Government, and not in a revolutionary spirit. Neither the Tory party nor that of the Whigs (spite of the revolutionary elements which mingled in it) had been formed for the purpose of overthrowing established institutions. They were parties occupied with constitutional politics, not with conspiracy and revolt. Although they were led by imperious circumstances to change the government of their country, the design was foreign to their character and principles, and they returned with little effort to those habits of order and obedience which they had abandoned for a moment, not from taste or levity, but from necessity. Nor was the merit of the burden of the revolution limited to either of the great parties, which had been so long opposed in opinion. They brought it about in concert, and by mutual concessions. It was imposed on both by a common necessity, and was not, to either, a victory or a defeat. Though watching its approach with widely-different opinions, both saw it to be inevitable, and shared its accomplishment.

M. Guizot is right. The English people, when they made a revolution, knew what they wanted. They acted with their eyes open, and with a clear understanding, both of their actual position, and of the changes which a revolution would operate. It is with no wish to disparage the French and their revolutions, that we would point out, in fewer words than M. Guizot has employed—but in the same spirit, and with the same meaning—that the three great revolutions of the French have failed, because the French did not know what they wanted, and because they entered upon the boundless and stormy ocean of change, without any clear idea whether there was land in it or not. Experience, however, will be their teacher. They have learned something from their past misery; and they, as well as other continental nations, will discover in due time, that construction, not destruction, must be the great end and object of communities that overthrow their rulers. The French, as yet, have shown no aptitude for the former; and in their blind fury have destroyed, not simply their existing institutions, but the very materials for raising up new ones. M. Guizot reads this lesson to his countrymen, not obtrusively or impudently, but quietly and forcibly, in almost every page of his work; and in so doing acts the part of a public benefactor. France has yet much to learn from the History of England; and M. Guizot, the historian and philosopher, may, in his literary retirement, make some amends to his country for his errors as a statesman—errors which, if they did not actually cause, most indubitably precipitated a revolution—by warning the existing generation of Frenchmen of the rocks and shoals in the dangerous navigation on which they have entered. We regret we have not space for many further extracts from this interesting work, more especially for the brilliant sketches of the characters of Charles I., Charles II., James II., and William III.; and for the masterly portraits of Oliver Cromwell, and the sturdy Puritans and Republicans of that remarkable era. There is one quotation, however, which we cannot refrain from making. It is the character of Lord Clarendon, the statesman and historian, drawn by the hand of a master. Substitute the name of Guizot for that of Clarendon, and the portrait will be no less striking, but more marvellously true:—

His leader was Clarendon, a man of firm, upright, and penetrating mind; a sincere friend of legal and moral order; a courageous defender of the constitution of his country, and a devoted adherent of her Church; full of respect for her rights, whether written or traditional, popular or Monarchical. But he carried his hatred of the revolution to such a pitch, that he regarded everything new with suspicion and antipathy. As prime minister, he was haughty rather than high-minded; he was deficient in largeness of thought, and in warmth and generosity of heart; he was ostentatious in the display of his greatness, and pedantically rigid in the use of his power. Towards the King, who regarded him with great confidence, and with an esteem mingled with some degree of attachment, he was by turns austere and humble; passing from remonstrance to complaisance; speaking the truth with the courage and firmness of an honest man, but alarmed at having spoken it; and seeking support against the Court, yet not choosing to receive it from the Parliament. He tried to compel the Crown to respect the ancient laws of the country, and to keep the Commons within the humble limits which the older constitution had assigned to them; and he flattered himself that the Royal prerogative might be restrained within the bounds of legality, without rendering itself responsible to Parliament. He failed in this chimerical attempt to found a Government neither arbitrary nor limited, in a country just emerging from a popular revolution; and he fell, after seven years of ascendancy, hated by the Commons for his Monarchical arrogance, by the Dissenters for his High-Church intolerance, and by the Court for his contemptuous austerity. He was pursued by the blind anger of the people, who reproached him with every public evil as well as with every abuse of power, and was shamefully abandoned by the King, who now regarded him only as an inconvenient censor, and a minister dangerous to his own popularity.

Every page affords some striking remark, often terse and epigrammatic, as often profound and eloquent, and almost always philosophic and true. We trust it will not be long before M. Guizot again appears in the arena with another offering of his genius, to elevate the character of our historical literature, and make the present age, if not posterity, his debtor for many lessons of wisdom; and that no possible turn of the revolutionary wheel will ever convert so admirable a writer, so clear a thinker, so right-minded a philosopher, into a politician and statesman. M. Guizot belongs to literature. In that field he acquired his first renown; within its boundaries he commits no blunders: long may he cultivate it!

SCENES OF THE CIVIL WAR IN HUNGARY IN 1848 AND 1849; with the Personal Adventures of an Austrian Officer in the Army of the Ban of Croatia. Shoberl.

This amusing as well as instructive volume is stated to be a translation of a series of letters, originally published in German, and hurriedly penned by an Austrian officer, while upon active duty with his regiment. Any record of the events of the late war in Hungary, written while they are fresh upon the memory, must afford many exciting scenes and thrilling incidents. In this respect the letters before us will not be found wanting. Hasty notes of personal adventures, they abound with scenes of unflinching interest, which, however lamentable in their results, are inseparable from the strife of armed forces, and bring with them additional horrors, when, as in this case, they are the result of civil war. Many, if not all these letters were written in pencil at such hurried moments as could be snatched from the bivouac or the battle-field; and their principal merit will be found in the vivid descriptions of scenes and incidents, in most of which the writer participated. The book, taken in this spirit, will be found deeply interesting. The Austrian and the Hungarian forces are truthfully as well as ably described; and although the duty of the writer to the Imperial cause, in which he was serving as an Austrian officer, naturally leads him to form strong opinions as to the rebellious character of the war upon the part of the Magyars, he has wisely avoided any very decided expression of his views upon that subject; whilst, as a generous and single-minded soldier, he gives a fair and straightforward account of the spirited conduct of his opponents, and their indomitable energy and patriotism. Crossing swords with many of his former friends and companions, and almost constantly with Hungarian Hussars—who, previous to their desertion from the Imperial cause, had been in his own regiment—seems to have had more effect upon this gallant soldier than the severity of the campaign, or the dangers and difficulties with which he was surrounded. We quote two descriptive passages.

The following is the author's picture of himself after some months of the campaign:—

I could not forbear laughing when I first saw my figure again in the glass. A long beard covered chin, cheeks, and lips, forming not the most graceful curls; the hair of the head wretchedly cut by a hussar; the forehead bound

with a black handkerchief, on account of a slight cut which I had received from a hussar a few days before; my white cloak covered with spots, gray, black, brown, and yellow, marbled with streaks of blood, in holes from sword cuts, balls, and firebrands of the bivouac; the *tachako* cut through and bent; instead of the neat *tchissmen* (hussar boots), clumsy fishermen's boots over the trousers, and the black and yellow sash striped of all its fringe; my sword, from the many strokes that it has dealt and parried, is full of notches and covered with rusty blood-stains.

A bivouac is thus cleverly described:—

Shoving my saddle under my head, wrapping myself in a woollen coverlet, I lay down by the watch-fire to contemplate the scene about me. Above, the dark wintry firmament, with its sparkling stars, reddened in the distance by the glare of a conflagration, such as we saw almost every day—for Kossuth's bands burned in their retreat many dwellings, and even villages inhabited by Germans and Hongres—in a wide circle around me, our horses completely covered with their warm clothes, either stretched at full length, or feeding out of their nose-bags, part of them of course saddled and bridled, ready at the first signal to bear their riders against the enemy. Near me, tinged by the bright blazing fire, the dancing hussars, in their white cloaks—all hale fellows—with dark, expressive countenances, black eyes, and the lower part of the face covered with a thick black beard. Add to all this, the tones of the gipsy music, which was not amiss—and the shouting, the singing, the snapping, the clattering of my men. At a distance was heard occasionally the cry of our videttes; and here and there, from the recesses of the woods, the howling of wolves, which are still tolerably numerous in Hungary. About midnight my order put an end to the dancing—the men could not be allowed to waste their strength to no purpose; and all whose duty did not keep them waking were soon stretched by the watch-fire, sleeping the sound sleep of the weary, which the soldier always does on the field.

THE HEIRESS IN HER MINORITY; OR, THE PROGRESS OF CHARACTER. By the Author of "Bertha's Journal." 2 vols. Murray.

All who remember how quietly the pleasant little "Journal" of Bertha won its way to the favour of those who provide books for the young, will expect a like store in these two volumes of some thousand pages; filled to overflowing with sketches of interesting objects and picturesque scenery, narratives of events and circumstances worth remembering, entertaining explanations of striking phenomena of nature and curious works of art, brief discourses upon Scriptural passages, anecdotes of remarkable persons, precepts in the form of pleasantness, and glances at origins and antiquities and philological puzzles; all which give the book the character of a little cyclopædia, just fitted to gratify the curiosity of intelligent inquirers. The moral of the book is to show how self-control may be practically developed in a young and ardent mind, when brought under the influence of high and noble motives. The scene is laid in the west of Ireland; the form of the work is conversational, and the characters are purely imaginary. This kind of framework has of late years become somewhat out of favour: in skilful hands it is, however, the most attractive form of communicating information to the young. We can only spare room for one specimen of the manner of the book. Evelyn, who is the "heiress in her minority," and Mrs. Manvers, her friend and neighbour, are walking in the neighbourhood of Youghal, when the conversation turns upon the introduction of the potato into Ireland, which Mrs. Manvers regards as a fortunate circumstance for the country.

"But," replied Evelyn, "I have heard Mr. Stanley and others say that its being brought to Ireland was unfortunate, as it encourages laziness."

"That objection is easily made," said Mrs. Manvers, "but I cannot agree to it. I have seen so many instances of the poor man enjoying the comfort of his store of potatoes, when perhaps he could not have managed to cultivate enough of any other crop to support his family, that I shall still rejoice in their possession of that most excellent vegetable. Many rich landlords have endeavoured to add to the comforts of the people by assisting them to build better houses, and to cultivate useful grain, and whenever I hear an instance of such exertion I respect them for it: but for my part I shall always consider Sir Walter Raleigh, the Shepherd of the Ocean, as Spenser quaintly calls him, to have been one of our benefactors: and the little garden at Youghal, where the first potato grew in Ireland, seemed to me a sacred spot that should be dear to all my countrymen."

"You have been at Youghal, then, and have seen the myrtles of which I have heard?"

"Yes, both in the garden and against Sir Walter's ancient house, which is a greater curiosity than the myrtles, for they grow luxuriantly near the sea in various parts of Ireland, or even than the bay trees at the entrance into the court, where six of them form an archway under which a carriage may pass."

"But the house you say is a curiosity?"

"Yes—at least to those who have not seen many very old houses. I was astonished at the thickness of the walls, especially the partition wall between the staircase and kitchen, which is nine feet thick. The stairs, too, are remarkably narrow, for the house had in fact been in ancient times part of a friary, and Sir Walter made very few alterations in it. There is, I am told, some remarkable oak carving over the drawingroom fireplace of early date, but unfortunately for me, when I was there, the daughter of the resident possessor was ill, and we could not be admitted beyond the parlour, which is a long low room with three deep windows, nearly the same now, we were told, as when Sir Walter resided there, probably the happiest, at least the most peaceful, part of his life, when far from all the torments and excitements of ambition and rivalry, and before he had become the object of the injustice of party spirit and the malevolence of his enemies."

"I must read his history again," said Evelyn.

"Then I recommend his Life by Francis," said Mrs. Manvers. "It is excessively interesting; and the character of the times is well depicted, I think."

The sight of a swarm of bees during the ladies' walk, suggests a variety of anecdotes of these wonderful insects; when Mrs. Manvers relates how, in Cachmere, where honey forms an important part of rural economy, the farmers usually establish their bees in their own dwelling-houses, and in a very peculiar manner, so that even as many as ten hives have been known to be in one house.

Then succeeds a chapter of family history, a walk to a corn-field, and to a school-house in progress; and next, a visit to the Widow Green. A visit to Lady Crowsdale, and the Guayana museum of her son, a young traveller, fills a chapter very advantageously. This is followed by a chapter on Bible history, appropriate for Sunday reading. We must not, however, attempt further enumeration: the "chivalry" of the past, and the "emigration" of the present, is too wide a range for us to scan; and the above rapid glance at the contents of this home treasury will suffice to recommend it to the attention of readers of every growth.

SOCIALISM UNMASKED: a plain Lecture, from the French of CHARLES GOURARD. Slater.

In every civilised society, and more even in France than in England, there are found mingled with its happier and more prosperous portions vast masses of poverty and wretchedness. Something of the kind has ever been, and has in all ages brought forth lamentations and stimulated exertions. Such a condition seems the lot of humanity, and probably serves the purpose of arousing kindly sympathies and urging on continual improvement. There is always found, however, a great many ambitious men, political knaves, charlatan demagogues and intriguers, who endeavour to turn to their own profit the wretchedness of one portion of our species, as well as a great number of honest enthusiasts, who, without adequate knowledge, devise and try to enforce plans to improve it. While we carefully discriminate between the motives of these classes, approving those of the latter and condemning those of the former, we must be sensible that both have what is called Socialism for their object, and we must not allow ourselves to be led away from real improvement by their usurpation of the name. Socialism, properly understood, in the sense which many good and great men attach to the word, is perfect society. It is the full and honest performance of the duty of every one man to every other. It is a short name for all the mutual services that men must and do perform for each other to live happily together. It is one term for all the social virtues. Genuine Socialism needs no unmasking, for it is no sham and no hypocrisy. But certain schemers have pretended they know how to make society perfect—that Nature has by some unaccountable freak, though she has determined the consequences of every action, forgotten to prescribe the duties and determine the rights of individuals, and they undertake to prescribe them. It is some of these presumptuous, ambitious, political knaves whom M. Gourard unmask; it is the men who call themselves Socialists exclusively—as if we were not all of necessity Socialists—that he exposes; and he does not take from us that idea or hope of social improvement, which all good and great men entertain.

He shews, for example, the folly and impiety of M. Proudhon, who says "God is evil; God withdraw thyself (*Dieu retire-toi*)"—a terrible kind of blasphemy, considering that in God, who is everywhere, "we live and move and have our being;" only to be discriminated from utter madness, by knowing that in France, and some other countries, the name of the Deity has long been taken in vain, and that the God M. Proudhon bids to withdraw is the imaginary being whom certain men have made, after their own hearts, for their own selfish purposes. So his palpable contradiction, or, rather, his nonsensical assertion, "that property is robbery," which is like saying that a square is round, assumes only the property which is extorted from the French by taxation



and law. The stern logic of M. Proudhon, and his bitter sarcasms, are all based on the utterly false assumptions or principles of other men, to which he and they alike give the sacred names of God and property.

M. Gourard, in like manner, unmasks the Phalangerists, who, in complete opposition to the fact that the two sexes are born in about equal numbers, and in opposition to all our feelings, propose "polygamy as the most precious germ of family union." He unmasks, too, the Socialist clubs of Paris, headed by Barbès and Blanqui, who propose, as the means of helping society, to establish a Committee of Safety with unbounded power—that is, a bloody despotism. He unmasks also those foolish men who, like Louis Blanc, would organize labour, not seeing that labour is now organized in every part of society, dovetailing one operation into another, in China, in the United States, and in England, in a marvellous manner far surpassing human contrivance, and would give the idle and the blundering, in complete contradiction to the natural laws of society, an equal reward with the industrious and the skilful. So M. Gourard exposes the foolishness or the knavery of many of the men, who, in these latter times, particularly in France, have taken advantage of the great distress of the people there to propound nostrums of their own, and have not hesitated in the madness of ambition to propose to carry them by force into effect, to the terror and almost ruin of society. Well does he say of the schemes of such men who have written Socialism on their banner, that the "very name is a lie." For a plain, short, and forcible exposure of their absurdities, M. Gourard deserves public approbation; but we must not be diverted from the steady pursuit of improvement, by the follies of the ignorant enthusiasts, or the wickedness of the political knaves, who see in the miseries of many of our fellow-creatures only the means of advancing their own foolish or sordid ends.

THE JUVENILE CALENDAR; OR, ZODIAC OF FLOWERS. A Gift-Book. By MRS. T. K. HURVEY. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

This is an elegant book for children, in which a higher object is achieved than is sought to be effected by works of this class. First, we have twelve illustrations of the months from the poetic pencil of Mr. Richard Doyle; appended to each of which is a little fairy tale, with its legend and moral from the face of Nature during the month. Accompanying these twelve fancies are notes on the natural history of the month, with a list of flowers and herbs, yet so few as not to overburden the memory of the young reader. There is a playful fancy throughout the illustrations which is very charming; whilst the legends are in the true poetic spirit by which Nature is distinguished in each month of the year. Yet, there is a tasteful simplicity which must successfully woo the youthful heart to its delights, whilst it wins the older one with recreation from graver pursuits. It is no easy task to combine in the same page attraction for young and old; yet, in the volume before us, we find it gracefully accomplished.

DOD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, AND KNIGHTAGE FOR 1850. Whittaker and Co.

The return of the parliamentary season has brought with it a new edition of this well-known standard work, which contains several additions and improvements. Amongst these we may mention the additional notices rendered necessary by the large number of individuals who have been added to the several ranks of the aristocracy; the many translations that have taken place amongst the Bishops, and the Judges who have resigned and been replaced, &c., since the publication of the last edition. The article on Precedence, also, has been much augmented and improved, and additional particulars have been obtained respecting many individuals who have been hitherto briefly noticed: the latest facts have been recorded respecting every Peer, every Peeress (including the Dowager Peeresses who derive their titles from extinct families), every Bishop, English, Irish, Scottish, and Colonial; every Lord of the Court of Session; every Baronet of England, Ireland, and Scotland; every member of the Privy Council of Great Britain and of Ireland, every Knight of the Bath, every Knight of St. Michael and St. George, every Knight Bachelor of Great Britain and of Ireland, and every person who by courtesy bears the prefix of Lord, Lady, or Honourable.

Altogether, the work is a very perfect compendium of the varied details of the subject on which it treats; and, without interfering with larger works of greater pretension of the same kind, it forms quite a handbook of useful knowledge on matters pertaining to the aristocracy and gentry of the country.

DOD'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION FOR 1850. Whittaker and Co. This excellent little manual, in its present new edition, enters the eighteenth year of its useful existence, and the extent of alterations caused by the lapse of a year has rendered such a complete revision of the whole work necessary, that the present edition must be considered as a new publication, though its continued accuracy will, it is hoped, still entitle it to the character of an old favourite.

Among the features of the new edition are these:—That part of the volume entitled Constituency has undergone a more minute revision than any other portion of the work, and now exhibits the number of registered electors and £10 householders entitled to vote according to the latest Parliamentary returns. Under the head of Parliamentary Terms will be found an account of those alterations in the conduct of Parliamentary proceedings which were effected in the course of last Session. Eighteen members wholly new to Parliament, or not included in the previous edition, have been elected, and a corresponding number have retired from Parliament, or have died; and the various other changes of the year have been carefully and ably noticed.

Who's Who in 1850? Baily Brothers.

This is a kind of little "Red-book," and analysis of our bulky works on the Peerage. It contains: Lists of the Royal Family and Household; Ministers and Officers of State; Privy Councils and Houses of Parliament; the Nobility of the United Kingdom: their title, rank, age, family-name, and heir; lists of the Judges; the Baronetage and Knightage; Naval and Military Officers; Ecclesiastical Dignitaries; Civic Authorities; Commercial Lists, &c. This little book will be found an almost indispensable companion to the library-table, for the leading information it presents within the least possible compass.

## MUSICAL REVIEW.

SONGS OF THE HUNGARIAN VOCALISTS, WITH THE ORIGINAL WORDS. The English Version by G. LINLEY, Esq. Cramer, Beale, and Co.

An elegant volume has been got up in a very superior style, containing five songs, two duets, and six glees, of sterling original and national music, brought within the range of ordinary voices for the drawing-room. Pagault, on being asked by the nobleman at the Catch Club his opinion of our English glees and singing, replied, that he greatly admired the music, but found fault with the tameness of the execution. The Hungarian Vocalists—whose debts to the Musical Union were noticed in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last season—satisfied the most fastidious by their marked and charming contrasts of light and shade; and their rich, powerful voices, in the more vigorous passages, gradually modified into a more whisper—*their crescendo and sforzando*—gave a charm to their vocalisation that never palled.

The Song No. 1, "My Bosom's Grief," a delicious strain, worthy of Schubert, is beautifully pathetic; it is also published, as we remember hearing it, as a tenor solo, with four-part harmony sustained by two tenors and two basses on the monosyllable "Ah!"—an excellent *solleggio* exercise. No. 2, "Hush'd in death the Minstrel lies," a known and admired melody, is adapted to words appropriate to the occasion when it was sung by the choir at the funeral of the lamented composer, Mendelssohn. Mr. Linley has well executed his task, in the expression of which "millions, indeed, now sympathize with the English poet." No. 3, "The Moon so sully calm," is descriptive and expressive—it is by Braun: the Hungarians produced a thrilling effect in the dissonance at its close. No. 5, by Weber, "Lovely Styrian Land," was another popular piece, and will remain so, both as a contralto song and a quartet. The two duets No. 6 and 7 are the wild lays of the Carpathian shepherds—national Hungarian tunes—quaint, original, and expressive. Perhaps the most soul-stirring composition of the selection is the "Life and Song," by Storch, for two tenors and two basses. The singing clubs will soon render this spirited lay popular—it was the *chœur de bataille* of the Hungarians. We may add, that the pianoforte arrangement has been nicely done, and that there are admirable lithographed likenesses of the ten vocalists, drawn on stone by Mr. E. Grimstone.

COOK'S MUSICAL ALMANACK FOR 1850. Cooks and Co.

As the only Almanack in existence for musical purposes, the publication is of infinite value, and ought to be in the hands of every professor and amateur. The historic dates relative to the distinguished composers and singers, the list of musical societies, the anecdotes and biographies of musicians, are most useful for easy and quick reference. The work, however, is susceptible of great improvement; and the omission of some glaring puffery in a future year would be advisable.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter to four o'clock. The early part of the sitting was occupied with the discussion of petitions on the subject of private bills.

Sir R. INGOLIS presented a petition from the Island of Barbadoes, complaining of the manner in which the slave-trade was still carried on, and that the mode in which the products of slave labour were introduced into England was most injurious to the interests of that colony.

### AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Petitions were presented by Mr. CHRISTOPHER from the county of Lincoln, and by other hon. members from various parts of the country, complaining of agricultural distress, and praying for legislative relief.

Writs were ordered to issue for the election of new members for the boroughs of Windsor and Colchester.

Mr. ADDERLEY presented several petitions from South Africa, complaining of the recent Order in Council, by which the Cape colony was converted into a penal settlement.

Mr. HURT gave notice of a motion for Thursday week, respecting the Slave-trade.

Mr. HUME gave notice of a motion respecting the recent proceedings at Malta, in refusing admission to certain Italian refugees.

Mr. H. BRACELEY said, at an early day he should bring before the House the important question of the Ballot.

In reply to Mr. Adderley, Mr. HAWES said the *Neptune* transport ship had been ordered from the Cape of Good Hope to Van Diemen's Land, and there was no foundation for the report that Sir W. H. Smith had been recalled. (Hear, hear.)

The Sessional Orders were then read over and agreed to, with the exception of that which authorized the reading of all orders of the day on "notice days," without any amendment being moved. This led to some discussion, in which Mr. Hume, Mr. Denison, Mr. Henley, Lord John Russell, Mr. Herries, Sir R. Inglis, and other hon. members took part. A motion for the adjournment of the consideration of this order was, upon a division, negatived by a majority of 81 to 151. The remaining orders were then agreed to.

### THE ADDRESS.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The Marquis of GRANBY resumed the discussion on the Address, shortly before five o'clock. He observed that, from the manner in which that part of the Speech from the Throne was worded, which referred to the distress among the landed interest, it was evidently intended to insult the agricultural classes. He was satisfied that the distress which existed among the owners and occupiers of land would receive the sympathy of that House and the public, the more especially as the agricultural labourers were involved in that distress. He reminded the House of the numbers, the industry, and the loyalty of the tenant farmers and agriculturists of this country. He did not think that their claims to equal laws and a fair amount of protection should be disregarded by the Government. If they were suffering distress at the present time when they had abundant crops, what must be their condition in times of scarcity? At the various meetings that had been held recently throughout the country the grievances that affected the agricultural body were fully stated. It was shown that the agricultural labourer was worse off under the Free-Trade system than under the Protective system. The wages of the working classes generally were reduced in a much larger proportion than the reduction in the price of food. The farmers generally had declared that they were unable any longer to maintain their labourers, and a great increase of pauperism must be the inevitable result. The noble Lord referred to the letters that had appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, for the purpose of showing the large amount of distress that existed among the working classes engaged in all departments of labour. He also read letters from some of the manufacturing districts, showing that no such great prosperity existed among the manufacturing classes; and it was evident that any trifling increase of prosperity they had recently experienced was only temporary. By returns of the amount of cotton consumed at home, it was evident that the home trade was by far the most important of all, and that the farmers were the best customers the manufacturers had. He complained that nearly all articles of home manufacture were protected except those engaged in agriculture. It should be borne in mind that ten millions in value, or nearly one-third of the whole of the exports of England, were sent to America; and if they carried out their threat of raising the duties, and if, as they undoubtedly had the power, they refused to supply us with cotton, in what position would the manufacturers of this country be? The noble Lord concluded by appealing to the House to give some relief to the great and important interest with which he was connected.

Mr. E. DENISON admitted the existence of great distress among the agriculturists, but thought they had gone the wrong way to remedy it. The farmers had been called to attend large public meetings, instead of endeavouring to improve the cultivation of their land so as to meet the present depression. The noble Lord appeared to think that nothing but a return to Protection would enable them to compete with foreign corn. He believed, however, there was no probability of a return to that system. (Hear, hear.) His experience as a landowner satisfied him that the present agitation was most injurious to the interests of the agricultural classes; although the recent legislative changes might have the effect of reducing the value of land, he believed that the benefit to the public generally far outweighed any private inconvenience or loss. He never gave a vote with greater sincerity or greater satisfaction, than he would give it against the amendment that had been proposed. (Cheers.)

Lord NORBERTS said he had not supported the motion of the hon. member for Buckingham in the last session, as it was understood that, in the event of its being carried, no parties were prepared to take office in the place of the present Government. He thought the hopes that were held out to the farmers of a return to protective duties were most fallacious; and believing that the continued agitation of this question was most detrimental to that repose and tranquillity that were so much required, and that the amendment was, therefore, unnecessary, he should give his vote against it.

Capt. PHELPS said, although he agreed in some of the statements made by hon. members on the Opposition benches, he could not bring himself to vote for the amendment. He thought it absurd to say that the system of Protection, which had been abandoned by the general consent of the country, should be again restored. At the same time he thought, that, to enable the farmer to meet the competition to which he was exposed, there ought to be a reduction of the burdens peculiarly affecting land; and that could only properly be effected by a revision and reduction of the general taxation of the country. His objection to the Corn-laws had always been that they were unjust to the other interests of the country. (Hear, hear.) He admitted that there might be cases in which he should be induced to go still further, and to sacrifice his private opinions for the purpose of keeping out of office men who would use their power to return to an antiquated system, which he believed had been most injurious to the real interests of the agricultural classes.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER referred to the important meeting that had recently been held in that county of Lincoln, in which the tenant farmers had unanimously declared their inability to cultivate land at a profit with present prices. Pauperism in that county had recently increased to a very alarming extent, and as it was evident that most of the poorer soils must be thrown out of cultivation, the amount of pauperism would be in a few years considerably increased. The hon. gentleman then referred to the outgoings and receipts of a farm, the details of which he stated to the House, to show that at present prices it was impossible to compete with the foreigner or to pay rent and taxes. Hopes had been held out to the agriculturists of more prosperous times; but he saw little probability of that, so long as the present enormous importation of foreign corn took place. (Hear, hear.) If, however, some change did not take place, he feared they would have, in many of the highly cultivated districts of that county, as great an amount of destitution as in the unfortunate district of Kilrush in Ireland. He suggested the great advantage that would arise from permitting the farmers of England to grow tobacco, and concluded by expressing his determination to vote for the amendment, as he thought the interests of his constituents had been most improperly slighted and snubbed over in the Speech from the Throne.

Mr. TORRENS MACCULLOCH referred to the unhappy condition in which Ireland had been for so many years placed under a system of Protection. The land was half uncultivated, the Irish labourers only half employed and half fed, and the country altogether in a state of the greatest destitution and misery. Under such circumstances he could not consent to vote for the amendment, the object of which was to promote a return to the system he had so much deprecated.

Mr. R. PALMER thought the amendment, on the contrary, one of very great importance, and contended that it was the duty of the legislature to give a more full expression to their sense of the existing agricultural distress than had been indicated in the Speech from the Throne. He unhesitatingly declared that distress to be the necessary consequence of the legislation of 1846 for the removal of Protection. Cheap bread, no doubt, on general principles, was of importance to every class of the community; but it did not follow that the agricultural labourer, who depended upon the amount of employment he might receive, was in a better condition merely because the price of bread was reduced to the lowest amount.

Mr. MUNTZ was ready at once to admit, while he deeply regretted, the existing agricultural distress. But Free Trade was a settled question, and it would be quite impossible that the Government or the country could retrace its steps. He saw no reason for supposing that prices would rise. On the contrary, it was his belief that they would fall still lower. It was that which had induced him to vote for the repeal of the Corn-laws, as he was firmly convinced that nothing was better calculated to promote the interests of the industrious classes than a low price of the necessities of life. For the same reason, he should vote against the amendment.

Mr. HERRIES said the landed interest would never cease agitating the country until full justice was done them by the Legislature. Much reliance had been placed upon the assumed activity in the shipping trade; but it appeared that, although there were a large number of ships built or building, very few had been sold or brought into active service. The real fact was, that the trade in shipping was less favourable in 1849 than it was in 1848. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had relied very much upon another point, viz. that the exports of 1849 had considerably exceeded those of 1848; but it should be borne in mind that the latter was a miserably bad year, and that the large amount of exports were clearly indicative of a want of demand at home. The assertion,

therefore, of the Government, that the country had prospered under a Free-Trade policy, was entirely untenable. He trusted that the agriculturists of this country would not be induced to imitate the conduct of the Free-Traders, who had usurped the functions of the Government, and had dictated what legislative policy should be adopted. Let them rely upon the returning justice and wisdom of Parliament, and their ultimate success was certain.

Mr. LABOUCHERE admitted that it was too early for the Government to boast of the effect of the recent legislative policy it had adopted. He could, however, confidently assert that it had not had the effect of paralysing the labours of the dockyards, or that it had produced any injurious effect upon the shipping interest of the country. In proof of that, he referred to the letters published by Mr. Lindsey in one of the daily papers, in which, although he was strenuously opposed to the repeal of the Navigation Laws, he urged upon the shipowning interest the necessity of using the most strenuous efforts to compete with the foreigner, and not to allow themselves to be dismayed by the change which had taken place, and which must now be regarded as irrevocable. He was ready to admit the existence of very great agricultural distress—he deplored that distress, but he was conscientiously convinced that he could not do a greater injury to that interest than to hold out any hope to them that Protection, in any shape, would be restored. He trusted that distress would be but temporary, and he hoped that the system which promoted the comforts of the people and the interests of commerce and manufactures would ultimately be found beneficial to all. It was the interest, as he was satisfied it was the wish, of the landlords, to enable the tenant to meet that depression, which was the inevitable result of the state of transition through which they were passing; and, before long, he trusted the agricultural interest would participate in the general prosperity of the country.

Mr. DISRAELI said it was admitted on all hands that distress prevailed in the agricultural districts of England; and, as regarded Ireland, he might call it agricultural desolation. (Hear, hear.) The very gentleman who had moved the Address had admitted that one of the most important interests in the kingdom had sustained a loss by the recent change in their legislation amounting to not less than one-eighth of the amount of the National Debt. He objected to the mode in which the existing distress was noticed in the Speech from the Throne: they were termed complaints; but there was a studious avoidance of any acknowledgment of the truth of the assertion that distress actually existed. The phraseology employed was a species of philanthropic mockery. If the terms of the amendment were referred to, it would be found that they were merely a recognition of the admissions made by Mr. Villiers in the previous evening. The cause he was advocating was that of British labour, or it was nothing; and, if it were not, all the patronage of all the peers in the country would not maintain it. Although some criticisms had been passed upon the intemperate language used at some of the county meetings recently held, he did not think any of them had gone the lengths of the Jacobin doctrines of the Free-Trade orators of Leeds or of Manchester, where it was asserted that the constitution of England only existed upon sufferance. (Hear, hear.) The only data upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had rested the success of his Free-Trade experiments, were a diminution in the pauperism of the country to the amount of 7 per cent. in the course of the last year. The Government appeared to forget that the agricultural labourers had been employed during 1849 to the extent of twenty per cent. beyond the legitimate requirements of agriculture, but that factitious employment could not long be continued. The land of England had been always considered as raw material, and yet that raw material was taxed to support the paupers, the lunatics, the animals, and all other requirements of the state. He could not understand why the two great departments of national industry, agriculture and manufactures, should continue to be in opposition and antagonism to each other. What the landed interest wanted was to be put upon an equal footing with the rest of their fellow-subjects, and in the second place to be placed in their own markets on an equality with the foreigner. It had been clearly shown that this was not a question merely of owners and occupiers of the soil; but, even if it were, they were a very numerous and influential class, which no Government could lightly pass over or neglect. The recent legislative changes had materially affected the prosperity of these classes; and all that was now asked was that their case should be taken into the earnest consideration of the Government. (Hear, hear.) He called upon the House, in the name of that suffering interest, to do justice to it; or, if not, let them carry out their Free-Trade principles to their ultimate consequences. They might pride themselves at present upon their accidental majority, obtained by the union of three incongruous and hostile parties, unanimous only in their animosity to the landed interest; but they might rely upon it that a perseverance in that policy would ultimately lead to the destruction of the Constitution, and the annihilation of the greatness of the country. (Cheers.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL complained of the ambiguous character of the amendment, and also of the diversity of opinion that appeared to prevail among the hon. gentlemen on the opposite side of the House. While some of them called for a re-consideration of the law, another party took a different course, and demanded that justice should be done to the landed interest at once. He did not think that there was any real ground of complaint with regard to the wording of the passage in the Speech from the Throne which had occasioned so much discussion; and he did not think that the wording of the amendment made any real or substantial difference in the case. If the Government had thought that no real distress existed among the agricultural classes, they would have advised her Majesty—instead of saying that the present distress arose from the recent legislation of that House—to have congratulated the House and the country on that legislation which had created so great an amount of plenty and cheapness of provisions, and which had enabled the poor to procure a more ample supply of the comforts, or, at least, of the necessities of life, than they had been able to obtain for many years. If they looked to the present state of the country, they would find that by the Poor-law returns there had been a diminution of 30,000 paupers in the number receiving relief in the past year—there had been an enormous increase in the shipping trade—there had been an increase of ten millions in the exports of the country—the various other sources of national wealth showed that the entire country was in the full enjoyment of the profits of industry. The Excise, which was the great index of the amount of comforts enjoyed by the people, showed a considerable increase, and exhibited a striking improvement in the condition of the people. From all the manufacturing districts the reports were, that the people were in full employment and at a fair average rate of wages. If, after the House had deliberately sanctioned the present system, they were now to raise the question of a return to Protection, they would be likely to endanger other questions of vital importance to the best interests of the country. They would have the Church question again brought forward; and that, and many similar ones, would be placed in great peril. He thought, under all the circumstances, it would be better for them not to run the risk of any such danger; and he called upon the House to give a decided negative to the amendment that had been submitted for its consideration. (Cheers.)

Mr. COBURN had come to the House convinced that an opportunity would have been afforded for discussing the relative merits of the principles of Free-Trade and Protection, after what had occurred in the various meetings throughout the country. For so persevering had been the statements of the Protectionists on the subject, that there was a large body of persons who believed that the question was not yet finally settled; while another portion of the community were under the impression that some great injustice had been done to the agricultural interest by our recent commercial legislation. He was, therefore, not a little surprised to find the hon. member for Buckinghamshire (Mr. Disraeli) passing by the question altogether. Many of the hon. gentleman's friends had indeed taken a different course, and, in a straightforward manner, had declared that Protection was necessary; but the hon. gentleman who was their leader had repudiated the question altogether. He had talked about the raw material of land, and wrapt round his ideas, whatever they really were, with impenetrable mystery; but he altogether abstained from coming to a direct discussion of the comparative merits of the two systems. How, then, were they to deal with the party whose leader marched off one way while his followers pursued another. For his own part, looking to the course pursued by the landed proprietary during the winter, who went about the country lowering the value of the raw material of their land, he could not help thinking they were very blind as to what were their true interests. Their arguments would be returned at a future time upon their own heads by those very farmers whom they were now seeking to lead into a course which was alike fallacious and dangerous. At all events, as the honourable member for Buckinghamshire had declared at those country meetings, that the House of Commons was the proper place for the discussion of those great rival principles of commercial legislation, let him not now shrink from that discussion. He called upon him at once to give notice of a motion for the discussion of the question. He would do so, if he valued the interest of the farmer, and if he valued his own reputation.

After a few words from Mr. DRUMMOND and Colonel THOMSON, the House divided—

For the Address .. .. .	311
For the amendment .. .. .	192
Majority for Ministers .. .. .	119

Adjourned at ten minutes past two o'clock.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

#### GREECE.

Lord STANLEY inquired whether the accounts that appeared in the newspapers relative to our hostile proceedings in Greece were correct.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that the accounts in the newspapers were substantially correct. But no demand had been made by the British Government that was not strictly founded in justice. The Greek Government had been repeatedly required to make compensation, and had as repeatedly delayed doing so, and had at last refused to give any redress. The Government had no objection to produce all the papers, from which their Lordships would see that the Government had taken no step towards Greece that they were not morally and legally justified in taking.

The Earl of ABERDEEN expressed his dissatisfaction at this occurrence, especially with the demand for the restoration of the two islands.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE explained that the question about the islands of Sapienza and Cervi were not mixed up with the demands for compensation for the personal injuries suffered by British subjects and Ionians.

After a few observations from Lord BROUGHAM and Lord STANLEY, the subject—which was treated more at large in the Commons—dropped.



ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid on the table a Bill for the reconstitution of the Ecclesiastical Commission, which was read a first time. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE POOR-LAW AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Mr. DISRAELI gave notice that, on the first day, he should move that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the propriety of making such a revision of the law for the relief of the poor as may mitigate the distress of the agricultural classes.

BORNEAN PIRATES.

To questions from Mr. Hume, Lord J. Russell replied that he had no objection to lay on the table all the information the Government had relative to the operations for the suppression of piracy against the natives of Borneo during the last year; nor to the production of correspondence between the Governor of Malta and the Government respecting the Italian refugees; nor to the production of correspondence relative to the affairs of Cephalonia.

To a question from Mr. Ewart, Mr. GREENE stated that, though it would be possible to have the new chamber for the House of Commons ready by Easter, it would not be possible to have the necessary refreshment and other rooms—the indispensable adjuncts to the chamber—fully prepared before the beginning of the next session of Parliament.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREECE AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In answer to Mr. Gibson, Lord PALMERSTON related the course of events that had taken place at Athens. Mr. Wyse, our Minister at the Greek Court, had demanded compensation for wrongs done to the British and Ionian subjects, whose claims were of long standing; the demand not having been satisfactorily answered, Mr. Wyse had gone on board Admiral Parker's ship; there the account stopped. He (Lord Palmerston) had no objection to lay on the table papers showing the whole transaction, should any hon. member ask for their production.

Mr. DISRAELI remarked that the noble Foreign Secretary's answer reminded him that the assurances given in the Speech from the Throne were premature. Those assurances, with respect to foreign relations, were, during the last two years, more meagre and unsatisfactory than usual. It was customary for the Sovereign to inform the Parliament that she had received from foreign powers assurances of friendly dispositions. But the language used this year only amounted to this—that we were not at war. He (Mr. Disraeli) wished to be informed if diplomatic relations had as yet been renewed with the Court of Madrid. He desired also to know if there was any prospect of having an Ambassador from Vienna sent to reside in London. With respect to the dispute between the Porte and the two Imperial Governments, the paragraphs of the Royal Speech were very obscurely worded: it appeared from their context that amicable arrangements had been completed first, and that then we intervened, when our interference was no longer required. He desired to know, likewise, if the Danish question had been yet settled. During two years the noble Foreign Secretary had held out the hope of this settlement, but it seemed as far off as ever.

Mr. ROEBUCK observed that it was apparent we could do well enough without a Minister at Madrid, and he did not see the use of one. The Greek question was of national importance, particularly as it touched the guarantee of the Greek territory by Russia and France. He feared that the Foreign Secretary was running the risk of a hostile intervention by Russia and France, and he desired to be informed if the Government were prepared to resist the Governments of Russia and France, in case they should interfere with us in our warlike proceedings against Greece?

Lord PALMERSTON replied that the grievances for which redress had been demanded from the Greek Government, were the wrongs done to Mr. Finlay and Mr. Pacifico, and one or two Ionian subjects. The islands of Sapienza and Cervi were by treaty recognised parts of the Ionian estate, and there could be no doubt about them. With respect to Spain, diplomatic relations were not renewed, nor had any arrangement been made up to the present moment for so doing. With respect to Austria, there was no Ambassador now at our Court; but, as an indication of our most friendly sentiments towards that empire, we continued our Ambassador at Vienna. Should the Austrian Government resolve to discontinue their Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, of course we should discontinue at Vienna an officer of higher rank than he who should be accredited to us. With respect to Denmark, there was a great many interests and wills complicated in the question relative to it, and he could not pretend to say that much progress had been made towards a final settlement; but the several parties seemed now seriously inclined towards a settlement, and therefore there was ground to hope for a successful termination of the dispute. As to the late misunderstanding between the Porte and the two Imperial Governments, the good offices of her Majesty's Government had accompanied the explanations which had proved so mutually satisfactory.

In answer to a question from Mr. Anstey, Lord PALMERSTON replied that he had reason to believe the Russian Government entertained none but friendly feelings towards the Turkish Government.

Sir R. INGLIS required to be informed if our officers in Greece had, in the late transactions, acted with the concurrence of the Governments of Russia and France.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that, in cases of seeking compensation for individual grievances, it was not usual to make application to other powers. Mr. Finlay and Mr. Pacifico were British subjects.

The matter here dropped.

RAILWAY AUDIT.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, in reply to a question, stated that he desired to see the question of Railway Audit taken up by railway companies themselves. In his opinion, a measure would come from them better than from the Government. He would, therefore, wait and see what the railway companies would propose.

THE REPORT ON THE ADDRESS.

On bringing up the report on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne—

Mr. PACE declared that the tenant-farmers of England would be irretrievably ruined should the Free-trade system be continued. The hon. member communicated the receipts and expenditure of a farm which he himself rented and farmed, to prove the impossibility of deriving a profit from the present unremunerating prices of produce.

Mr. HUME disclaimed, on the part of Parliament, any care for the profits of farmers, or any other class of producers; the sole business of Parliament was to study the interests of consumers. The hon. member pressed the Minister to declare whether or not he intended this session to propose an enlargement of the suffrage, reduction of taxation, and the abolition of all class legislation.

Mr. HENRY GRATTAN condemned, in unmeasured terms, the policy pursued towards Ireland, which had thrown the land there out of cultivation, instead of stimulating Ireland to become the granary of England. They had been told that Free-Trade would be reciprocated by foreign countries, but that promise had been falsified. Many nations had increased their tariffs against the produce of Great Britain. The hon. member gave a deplorable picture of Ireland, which he described as completely pauperised by the united operation of Free-Trade and the Poor-Law.

Mr. P. HOWARD recommended an extension of household suffrage, as a graceful concession to the people in reward for their admirable conduct during recent revolutionary convulsions.

Captain BENNETT bore testimony to what he called the ruinous effects of Free-Trade, and pointed out the burdens that pressed down the farmer, and rendered him unable to endure the unrestricted competition of the foreigner.

Colonel SIMONDS declared that the House of Commons was growing from year to year worse and worse; and when he looked at the composition of its majority, the small but treacherous Anti Corn-Law League, the revolutionary Peace Society men, the "trustful and well-beloved" Commissioners for the great Industrial Exhibition, which had for its object to allow foreigners to carry off prizes out of the Englishman's pocket; the Emigration of Females Society, which was an unrighteous scheme—when he saw these components of the majority of Parliament, and knew all their tricks and manoeuvres to outsell the hardworking British people, he had no hope from their votes or deliberations.

Sir J. YOUNG asserted, as a well-ascertained fact, that during the continuance of the Protective system the peasantry of Ireland suffered under famine, fever, and destitution, and, therefore, he thought they had little interest in maintaining that system.

Mr. BANKES reminded the hon. member that when he and his friends were in office in 1845, her Majesty was advised to congratulate Parliament with her own lips on the improved condition of the whole country, and on the contentment and prosperity of all classes of her people, including Ireland. Before the hon. member changed his opinion in 1846, he did not speak so slightly of the Protective principle.

Sir J. YOUNG denied that he had changed his opinion.

Mr. BANKES observed, that, if the hon. member had not changed his opinion on the Corn-laws, he had refrained from expressing it, which was very extraordinary, considering the office he held in Sir R. Peel's Government. Mr. Bankes, referring to the divisions on the Address, declared, that, in his judgment, they offered no cause for despair; but, on the contrary, gave every encouragement to the friends of Protection in Parliament for vigorous exertions and sanguine hopes. Alluding to the news from Greece, the hon. member condemned the endangering of our commerce for such trifling and trumpery objects as those disclosed by Lord Palmerston, as sheer folly; and he agreed with Mr. Roebuck in the opinion that the time had arrived when we could re-consider the expenses incurred in keeping up our large diplomatic establishments.

Mr. SPOONER explained some of the causes of the great influx of bullion to the Bank of England, and pointed out the dangers he apprehended from this fact, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer regarded as a matter of congratulation. Since 1819 there had been a succession of alternations of great prosperity and dismay, and these were ever preceded by an influx or an efflux of gold.

Mr. MONSELL argued, that, miserable as the condition of the Irish peasantry is, it would have been infinitely worse but for the late legislative commercial changes. In 1845, the year chosen by Mr. Bankes to illustrate a period of prosperity under Protection, Lord Devon's commission made its report, in which the agricultural labourers of Ireland were described as "badly clothed, badly housed, and badly fed."

Lord BERNARD controverted Mr. Monsell's assertion that the people of Ireland were indifferent to the question of Protection, and were worse off under it than under our one-sided Free-Trade.

Colonel DUNNE designated Mr. Monsell's statement as a monstrous one, and particularly remarkable as coming from a gentleman who had lately drawn up a Poor-Law report, in which he described Ireland as quite devastated by recent

legislation. Whatever might be the effect of the Free-Trade experiment in England, its effect in Ireland was most disastrous.

Colonel THOMPSON made a few remarks.

Lord J. RUSSELL shortly replied to a few topics raised in the course of the discussion. To Mr. Hume's question relative to the franchise, the noble Prime Minister stated that it was not the intention of the Government to propose any bill for the extension of the suffrage in England during the present session.

Mr. FREWEN, Mr. SADLEIR, and Lord NEWPORT made a few observations. Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON explained his reasons for voting for the amendment on the Address. He did not quite like either the Address or the amendment, but he voted for that which he approved most of. In the description of the nature and character of the distress given in the amendment he agreed, but he did not agree in the opinion that the distress in Ireland was the result of the late Free-Trade legislation.

The report of the Address was then received, which was ordered to be presented to her Majesty on Tuesday.

Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM remonstrated strongly with the Government on the severe treatment of Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Elliott since the late court-martial.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE promised to inquire the particulars from the First Lord of the Admiralty.

CLERGY PROCEEDINGS BILL.

The Bishop of LONDON re-introduced his Clergy Proceedings Bill, the same in its provisions as that of last year, with the addition of a clause providing for appeals in cases of heresy and false doctrine. The right rev. prelate said, he proposed by the new clause in this bill to establish a court of appeal, first to the Bishops, and then to the Archbishops, in cases of heresy and false doctrine, in lieu of that at present to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY approved of the plan of the court of appeal suggested by the right rev. prelate, and hoped the bill would pass into law.

Lord BROUGHAM likewise approved of the proposal.

The LORD CHANCELLOR proposed to give full attention to the subject.

The bill was read a first time.

Lord CAMPBELL laid on the table a Bill for amending the Marriage Law of Scotland.

After a few remarks from the Earl of ABERDEEN and Lord BROUGHAM, it was read a first time.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for railway returns, and pressed on the attention of their Lordships the necessity of an independent and efficient audit of railway accounts. He suggested that in future no railway bill should be read a second time unless a full statement of its financial condition up to the most recent period should be previously laid on the table.

After a few words from Earl Granville, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Brougham, the returns were ordered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. DISRAELI postponed for a fortnight his motion for a revision of the Poor-law, with the view to the relief of the agricultural interest.

Mr. J. HETWOOD gave notice that he would, on the 17th instant, renew his motion for a committee to inquire into the condition of the Universities of England and Ireland.

Mr. CAYLEY gave notice that on the first open day he would move a resolution affirming the expediency of repealing the malt tax.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL (in reply to a question from Mr. Sadleir) stated that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce a measure for amending the Act for the sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland, until its working should have been better ascertained.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE (in answer to a question from Lord Castlereagh) stated that it was his intention, on the 18th instant, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to Landlords and Tenants in Ireland.

Sir G. GREY (on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, absent from the House) postponed the motion for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to Savings-banks.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Mr. HORSMAN submitted to the House a resolution—"That a committee of this House, to which was entrusted an inquiry into the composition and management of the Ecclesiastical Commission, having recommended the appointment of three paid commissioners for the management of the property under the commission, it is expedient that effect be given to that recommendation." In support of his motion, the hon. member gave his history of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and censured in unmeasured terms the mismanagement of the affairs entrusted to them. He stated, amongst other accusations, that, although the commission was composed of the highest dignitaries of the Church, all the responsibility was cast upon the secretary, who had received, between the years 1836 and 1845, sums of money amounting to above a million sterling, all of which he had passed, without control or audit, to his own banker, and dealt with at his own pleasure. It was by an accident that attention was called to this extraordinary state of things. A motion having been made in Parliament for a return of the names of all persons who were shareholders in railway companies for amounts over £2000, the secretary of the Ecclesiastical Commission was returned as a subscriber to the extent of £580,000. This fact led to inquiry, and it was found that the commission was bankrupt, and that the secretary had run away with all the money he could secure. A committee was subsequently appointed, and, although its members were selected with the concurrence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, they came to the unanimous resolution that the management of the commission was indefensible; and they recommended the appointment of three paid commissioners to superintend the management of the property of the commission. In accordance with the recommendation of this committee, he asked the House to agree to his motion.

Sir G. GREY admitted that the composition of the Ecclesiastical Commission was defective, in so far as it consisted of a body too large, and in which the responsibility was too divided. There was, without doubt, a want of regular and systematic attention to business, and the management was left too much to the secretary; therefore, he concurred in the recommendation of the committee that the constitution of the commission required amendment. A bill had been introduced in the other House, which proposed the appointment of two paid commissioners, instead of three, as recommended by the committee. But the hon. gentleman asked the House to anticipate the discussion that would more properly be taken when the bill came regularly before them in committee. If his objection to the bill was that the paid commissioners were not three, he might propose an amendment in accordance with his opinion. But it was an unprecedented and unparliamentary course for the House to fetter its discretion with respect to a bill before the other House of Parliament; therefore he should resist the motion. The right hon. gentleman rebuked Mr. Horsman for his very strong language, and, in concluding his speech, referred to Mr. Horsman's letter to his constituents, in which he charged him (Sir G. Grey) with unworthy conduct in respect to this commission, and said that, as the honourable member did not attempt to repeat his charges in the House, he would not condescend to reply to them.

Mr. Aglionby, Sir H. Willoughby, Sir R. Inglis, and Mr. J. E. Denison made a few observations.

Mr. HORSMAN withdrew his motion, admitting that sufficient parliamentary ground had been given for not affirming it. He denied, however, that he shrunk from the charges made in his letter to his constituents against the Home Secretary, though he did not think proper to repeat them in the House.

Mr. H. DAUMON obtained leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the transfer of Real Property, which was read a first time.

Mr. MORFATT obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Bankrupt Members of the House of Commons, and to vacate the seats of Bankrupt and Insolvent Members of the House of Commons, and to facilitate the Recovery of Debts from such Members.

Mr. FAOAN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to make Life Policies of insurance assignable at law, and to make other amendments in the law relating thereto.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Sir R. INGLIS moved for reports, statements, and plans relative to the Arctic expedition, and stated that his object was to induce the House to express sympathy with those brave men who were passing—if God had spared their lives—their fifth winter in the Polar regions, and to urge the Government to make vigorous and immediate exertions for the rescue of our enterprising countrymen by the use of steam-vessels, by a division of numbers, and by the dispersion of small balloons. The cause of humanity, of national honour, and of science was involved in this last great effort.

Mr. ANSTET seconded the motion.

Sir F. BARING said, that it was the intention of the Government to send out an expedition by the eastern route, and he would lay on the table a minute of the details. He assured the House that he was ready to consider with attention every project for the recovery of our brave countrymen. Money was no consideration, though it was a consideration how far Government would be justified in risking more lives. However, there was still sufficient hope to justify further attempts to ascertain the fate of Sir J. Franklin and his companions.

After a few words from Mr. WILK, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. GIBSON moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish County financial Boards for the assessing of county rates, and for the administration of county expenditure in England and Wales.

Mr. NEWDEGATE objected to the introduction of the bill without an explanation of its provisions and a declaration of who were the rate payers; and Sir R. INGLIS appealed to the Government as to the propriety of allowing bills to be read a second time while they were resolved to throw them out at some future stage.

Mr. A. STAFFORD taunted Mr. Gibson and those who agreed with him with blowing hot and cold, with enunciating great principles one day, and on the next violating them—of which gross inconsistency this bill was an instance.

Sir George Grey, Mr. Aglionby, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Frewen, and Mr. Henley made a few observations, and the bill was read a first time.

Mr. HALSEY obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Rating of small Tenements, which was read a first time.

Mr. ANSTET obtained leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Irish Fisheries Acts, which was read a first time.

Mr. MONSELL moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the act of last session for the collection of County Cess in Ireland. Agreed to, and read a first time.

Mr. FREWEN obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the holding of Benefices in Pluralty, which was read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

Mr. W. LASCELLES appeared at the bar with her Majesty's answer to the Address. It contained the usual expression of thanks, and assurances on the subject of her Majesty's sincere desire to promote the interests of her people, and to preserve unimpaired the institutions of the country.

The County Cess (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAW IN IRELAND.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of process and practice in the superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland, also a bill to simplify and improve the proceedings in the Court of Chancery in Ireland; also a bill to amend the laws for the registration of assurances of lands in Ireland; also a bill to amend the laws concerning judgments in Ireland. The hon. and learned member shortly explained the scope and details of his bills. The object of the first was to assimilate the practice in Ireland, as far as possible, to that in England; of the second, to get rid of the prolixity and the unnecessary delay of Chancery proceedings; of the third, to provide a complete land index, based on the trigonometrical survey, and an index of titles, an index of wills, &c.; of the fourth, to prevent judgments from being a charge on the whole lands, as at present, in Ireland, and to restrict them to particular parts, in the same way as mortgages.

A general declaration of approval of the scope of these bills having been given, and a wish having been expressed by Mr. Page Wood, Mr. Henley, Mr. Mullings, Mr. Walpole, and other hon. members for an extension to England of the Chancery reforms contemplated for Ireland, leave was given to bring in the Bills.

THE MISGOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

Mr. HAWES moved the reappointment of the Select Committee to inquire into the grievances complained of in Ceylon, in connexion with the administration and government of that colony, and to report their opinion whether any measure can be adopted for the redress of any grievance of which there may be shown just reason to complain; and also whether any measure can be adopted for the better administration and government of that dependency. The hon. Under-Secretary made his motion without any remark.

Mr. H. BAILLIE related the circumstances under which the committee of last year separated. They had come to a resolution that the chairman should communicate with the Secretary of State respecting the bringing over the witnesses necessary to substantiate the charges made against the Governor of Ceylon. It was understood that that course was approved by the Colonial-office. But when application was made to Lord Grey, that noble Lord refused to bring over the witnesses, on the paltry ground of the expense; and thus, by the management of the Colonial-office, the inquiry would be protracted beyond the present session. Had the required witnesses been produced, and had the inquiry been fairly carried out, he (Mr. Baillie) hesitated not in declaring that acts of atrocity would have been proved against the Governor of Ceylon to which all that had been reported of Field-Marshal Haynau in Hungary would appear mild and merciful. Should the inquiry be pursued at all, he hoped the House would insist that it should be a fair and searching one, despite the unflinching attempts made by the Colonial-office to baffle and impede it. Referring to the case of British Guiana, the honourable member desired to know if the three recommendations of the committee on this colony had been carried out—if the salary of the Governor had been reduced, if a searching inquiry had been made into the appointments made by the late Governor, and if the constitution of British Guiana was altered in friendly concert with the colonial authorities? If what he (Mr. Baillie) heard was true, the changes made in the colony were effected by violence, and in contempt of the colonial authorities.

Mr. HAWES denied that the British Guiana committee had recommended the reduction of the Governor's salary; and asserted that reductions had been effected in the expenses of the colony to the extent of between £70,000 and £80,000 a year. The hon. Under-Secretary also asserted, that the recent changes in the constitution of the colony had been made with the concurrence and approval of the colonial authorities. With respect to Ceylon, Mr. Hawes declared, that a more hollow and rotten case, or a meaner conspiracy, was never attempted to be concocted. He charged Mr. Baillie with injustice and want of candour in making his statement, and emphatically denied that Earl Grey had refused to bring over the witnesses required by the committee. Had the witnesses named by Mr. Baillie to Lord Stanley in November, been sent for, they could not have left Ceylon before the middle of February, and could not be here for some months. But there was abundant evidence on the spot for the committee to receive, other witnesses were coming, and as fast as the committee might require them, others would be brought over. He (Mr. Hawes) pledged himself that the inquiry should go on to its legitimate conclusion, though he thought Mr. Baillie would be very glad to get out of it and let it drop.

After a few words from Mr. HUME, Mr. DISRAELI said the question for the House then to decide was a simple one, and should be confined to the understanding between the Government and the committee of last year relative to the production of witnesses. He thought the case was complete against the Government, and that they had evaded their agreement with the committee. Mr. Disraeli therefore moved, as an amendment to the motion, to the effect—"That in assenting to the reappointment of the committee," &c., "this House deems it expedient to express its disapprobation of the manner in which her Majesty's Government have evaded its understanding with the committee last year for the further production of witnesses."

Lord J. RUSSELL contended that the committee had gone beyond the regular powers of committees in delegating to its chairman the power to select witnesses during six months, and also beyond the understanding come to by him (Lord J. Russell) in that house. Even on the admission of the chairman of the committee himself, only two months had been lost, for it was not until the end of November that Mr. Baillie had written to Lord Grey for the four witnesses he then required. The noble Lord concluded his remarks by deprecating all pre-judgment of the case, and calling on the House to weigh well the great interests involved in their decision.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM declared that he knew no man less capable of breaking an understanding, or of impeding an inquiry instituted by the House of Commons, than the noble Lord at the head of the Government. That was his general impression. But his special recollection of the understanding came to be by the noble Lord was limited, and was to the effect, that the committee should meet on the earliest possible day; that they should agree upon the documents and evidence they would require, and what witnesses should be summoned; and that these should be notified to the Secretary of State. But this understanding was of secondary importance; the grave question placed before the House by Mr. Disraeli's amendment was, whether a vote of censure on the Government should be taken without notice, and in an incidental way.

After a few words of explanation from F. MAULE, Mr. BRIGHT said that Mr. Disraeli had shown his tact as a party leader in the amendment he had proposed. But he (Mr. Bright) could not vote for it. He would, however, vote for the addition to the original motion of the words "and that the four witnesses following (inserting their names) be forthwith summoned."

Mr. DISRAELI had no wish to press a vote of censure on the Government without notice, and would therefore withdraw. He was willing to accept the amendment proposed by the hon. member for Manchester, and would therefore support it, quite satisfied with the expression of censure on the conduct of the Government conveyed in its terms.

Major BLACKALL, Mr. V. SMITH, and Mr. HENLEY made a few observations. Lord J. RUSSELL refused to allow Mr. Disraeli's amendment to be withdrawn, as it was a motion of censure on him as head of the Government.

The House divided:—

For Mr. Disraeli's amendment	68
Against it	140
Majority against the amendment	72

Mr. BRIGHT then proposed his amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that if the first amendment was a censure on the Government, this was a censure on the committee.

The House again divided:—

For Mr. Bright's amendment	100
Against it	109
Majority against the amendment	9

Six o'clock having arrived before the division was over, the committee was not nominated.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

Petitions, complaining of agricultural distress, were presented by the Earl of Bandon and the Earl of FEVERSHAM.

The Earl of FEVERSHAM also presented a petition from York, praying for the closing of every post-office on Sunday.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Lord BROUGHAM gave notice, that he should the next day call the attention of their Lordships to the circumstance that, in the year 1840, when the bill was passed appointing the Ecclesiastical Commission, on the last day before the bill passed, the last clause was introduced, by which a certain person was appointed secretary and treasurer of the commission for life.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a few minutes before four o'clock.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Hatchell, the new member for Windsor, in the room of Lord John Hay, took the oath and his seat.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. TUFNELL, a new writ was ordered for Kirkcudbright, in the room of Mr. Maitland, late Solicitor-General for Scotland, appointed one of the Lords of the Court of Session in Scotland, in the room of Lord Jeffrey.

Several petitions were presented by hon. members on private and public subjects.

REFORM OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. HUME gave notice that he would, on an early day, move for leave to bring in a bill for an extension and equalisation of the suffrage, and for vote by ballot, and shortening the duration of Parliament.

THE IRISH COURTS.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL brought in the four bills, for the introduction of which he obtained leave yesterday.

THE MALT-TAX.

Mr. CAYLEY gave notice that he would, on the earliest possible day, bring forward his motion with respect to the repeal of the Malt-Tax.



## THE WOODS AND FORESTS.

Mr. HATTEY gave notice that, as soon as the Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to attend the House, he would introduce the Bill for the improved management of the Woods and Forests.

## THE IRISH COUNTY COURTS.

In answer to a question from Mr. Pagan, Sir Wm. SOMERVILLE said, that although he could not give any assurance that any measure would be introduced for assimilating County Courts in Ireland to those in England, a measure on the subject was under the consideration of the Government.

## THE MINT.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, Lord J. RUSSELL said that a measure was in preparation, and would be shortly introduced, with respect to the management of the Mint.

## THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Mr. ROEBUCK called the attention of the House to a letter which had been addressed by the hon. gentleman member for Cokermonth (Mr. Horsman) to his constituents, accusing the noble Lord at the head of the Government with having committed a fraud on the House with reference to the bill which he had introduced last Session for the regulation of the Ecclesiastical Commission.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL indignantly denied that he had been guilty of any fraud or unfair dealing. When it was found necessary to amend the bill with respect to the Ecclesiastical Commission, it was considered necessary to submit the amendments to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and those amendments were at the same time printed and circulated, to among others the hon. gentleman member for Cokermonth. After having done so, and acted in the most open manner in the whole business, he thought it was great presumption in the hon. gentleman member for Cokermonth to accuse him (Lord John Russell) of having committed a fraud upon Parliament.

Sir GEORGE GREY said that he had read the letter of the hon. gentleman member for Cokermonth, but from its tone and language he thought it beneath his notice. There was not the slightest ground for making the charge of fraud which was contained in it; and it appeared to him a wretched exhibition of bad temper, unworthy of notice; and he gave to the charge contained in it the most unqualified denial.

Mr. HORSMAN said that he would in the face of Parliament reiterate his charge, and, if an opportunity were allowed to him, he would be prepared to prove it.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that when such a charge had been made against the Government, the hon. gentleman should have been prepared to come down and move for a Select Committee to investigate his charge, and he (Lord J. Russell) would certainly not oppose the appointment of such a committee.

The subject then dropped.

## LOCAL TAXATION OF DWELLING-HOUSES.

Mr. P. SCOPE moved for leave to bring in a bill to exempt dwelling-houses below a certain value from local taxation. From the letters which had appeared in the *Times*, signed "S. G. O.," from the reports presented by various commissions, and from the letters which had recently appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, it was made manifest to the world that the state of the humbler classes of householders in this country imperiously demanded the consideration of Parliament, with the view of improving their social and physical comforts. It was creditable to the landlords of the country to build commodious dwellings for the poor upon their estates, but he feared that in erecting them the landlords looked more to the ornamenting of their properties than to the comfort and the means of the persons who were to inhabit them. Even the sites of the houses so built for the labouring classes were selected, not with reference to the accommodation of the persons who were to occupy them, but for the purpose of giving an increased value to the property. The population was increasing at the rate of 1000 a day, and that increase of population required enlarged house-room; but instead of meeting the necessity in that way, they were decreasing the means of house-room accommodation. The question to which he wished to call the attention of the House was, whether, with the increased necessity for greater house-room, the House was willing to pass a measure to give facilities for greater accommodation—or whether, as at present, they were to limit the amount of house-room in an inverse ratio to increased population? (Hear.) The only way in which they could give additional facilities and encouragement to increased house-accommodation for the poor was by exempting them from local and public burdens; and if, as was the case, palaces and large mansions were exempted from local taxation, he saw no reason why the dwellings of the poor should not also be exempted. All the woods and all the mines (except coal mines) of the country were exempted from taxation; and if exemptions were made to those important and wealthy interests, exemptions should be made also in favour of the classes who were not able to bear local taxation. His proposition was, that in towns where the population was under 10,000, the occupations of persons occupying houses at a rental of £5 per annum should be exempted; in country districts he wished to see exempted all houses under £7 or £8 a year; and in towns in which the population amounted to near 50,000, he was of opinion that houses of £10 rent should be relieved from local taxation.

Mr. A. STAFFORD said he proposed to test the opinion of the House on the principles and provisions of the bill on the first reading; as from the nature of the bill he thought that would be the more convenient course. He believed the object of the bill would be to increase the rent of small tenements, and not to diminish them, and to place in the pockets of the landlord and not of the tenants the reduction of taxation.

Sir GEORGE GREY said it was most satisfactory to observe that both in the metropolis and in the provinces great exertions had recently been made to improve the dwellings of the poor, and he feared that the bill of his hon. friend would interfere with the progress of that exertion and its results. He was perfectly satisfied that if the bill were passed, the owners, and not the occupiers of small tenements, would derive all the benefits which it was intended to confer.

Mr. SLANEY was of opinion that, if the bill were passed, it would have the effect of preventing the building of a better class of small tenements than was erected at present. He would, therefore, vote against the bill.

Mr. P. SCOPE, in reply, said that he had not anticipated any opposition to the bill on the motion which he had made, as he had laboured under the impression that the discussion would have taken place on the second reading, but as a disposition had been evinced by the House not to allow the bill to progress to a second reading, he felt bound to state that he had been most severely dealt with.

Mr. VERNON SMITH was of opinion that the bill would not confer any benefit on the classes to whom the hon. gentleman member for Stroud (Mr. P. Scope) had alluded, and he thought the best thing his hon. friend could do was to withdraw the bill.

Mr. HUME was of the same opinion, and he knew that a general feeling prevailed throughout the country to the same effect. At the same time he thought the Government should take the duty off bricks, because, although the duty amounted to £600,000 a year on bricks, still the benefit to the humbler classes of the community arising from the repeal of the duty would more than counterbalance the loss to the revenue. In many parts of the country, several families occupied together small cottages of two rooms, and that was in his opinion a great source of demoralisation. The Government ought to come forward and relieve the poorer classes from the tax on bricks, and he was sure that the effects would be most beneficial.

Mr. BROTHERTON did not think the bill would effect the objects contemplated by the hon. member for Stroud.

Mr. P. SCOPE then withdrew his motion.

## THE LATE WAR IN HUNGARY.

Lord DUDLEY STUART rose to move "an address for copies or extracts of any correspondence between the British Government and the Embassies at Constantinople, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, respecting the demands of Russia and Austria for the extradition of Polish, Hungarian, and Italian refugees; of any correspondence between the Government of this country and the Governments of Turkey, Russia, and Austria, on the same subject; of any correspondence between the Government of this country and the Embassies at Vienna and St. Petersburg, respecting the late Hungarian war; of any correspondence between the Government of this country and the Governments of Austria and Russia, on the same subject; copies of any proposal addressed by the late national Government of Hungary to the Government of Great Britain, respecting the admission of British manufactures and produce into Hungary; also, copies or extracts of any correspondence between the Government of this country and the ambassadors at Constantinople and St. Petersburg, and the consuls at Bucharest and Jassy, respecting the occupation of the principalities of the Danube by Russian troops; of any correspondence between the Government of this country and the Governments of Turkey and Russia, on the same subject; and copy of the circular of Count Nesselrode, dated the 19th to the 31st day of July, 1848, addressed to the representatives of the Russian Government at the different Courts of Europe." His Lordship proceeded to state that Austria had violated the Hungarian Constitution, and had, by the alterations which she had introduced, changed the tenure and right of property in Hungary to a great extent. The House of Commons, and other constituted authorities of Hungary, came to certain resolutions, but Colonel Jellachich, the Viceroy of Austria, opposed the carrying out of those alterations, and by violence convoked the General Assembly of Croatia, in order to annul, or, at any rate to oppose, the action of the Hungarian Diet. An energetic protest was published against his principles and actions; and in a work which was in the course of passing through the press by a Hungarian lady, and an early copy of which had been handed to him, a full account was given of the conduct of the Austrian Government, in order to effect the atrocious objects of that Government against Hungarian freedom. The noble Lord read several extracts from the work in question, detailing the atrocities committed, and the details of which have frequently appeared in our paper at the time. When the Hungarian Constitution had been violated, when the patriots of Hungary were desirous of reforming, and reluctant to destroy the Constitution of their country, and when the Austrian Government had, by means of armed force, attempted to destroy the liberties of Hungary, they came to the resolution that the line of Hapsburg should cease to rule over them. In that respect the Hungarians had only followed the example of England, when it changed the reigning family because that family had swerved from the principles of the Constitution, and had endeavoured to substitute despotic and arbitrary Government for a Constitutional one. After the contest between the people of Hungary and the Austrian Government had been decided upon the battle-field, and mainly decided by means of Russian interference, the refugees of the Hungarian army took refuge in Turkey and Russia, the latter power having improperly, and against the law of nations, been called in to aid Austria. Russia, again, in violation of the law of nations, insisted that such of the refugees as were Polish should be delivered

up to the tender mercies of the Autocrat of all the Russias. Russia had done this willingly, no doubt; but she had the pretext of doing so at the instigation of the Austrian Government; and such was the indignation excited amongst the Hungarians against the treacherous and servile actions of the Austrian Government in that respect, that they would rather serve with the Russian than the Austrian forces. The Russian forces had been called into Hungary by the Austrian Government, and those forces were not maintained at the expense of the Austrian Government, but at the expense of the unfortunate inhabitants of Hungary; and he should like to know how the noble Lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would like to have a regiment of men, not to mention an army, quartered upon him and placed in his house, and have to pay the weekly bill for their maintenance? (Hear, hear.) That infamous proceeding had called forth the indignation of Europe, and not of Europe only, but that of America, the principal member of the Government of that country having unequivocally expressed himself in favour of the Hungarian refugees. Again it was a violation of the law of nations, and of subsisting treaties with Turkey, to keep the Russian troops in the Danubian territories after the contest was over. It was the interest of this country, not from mere principles of justice alone to oppose Russia, but also from interested motives; for there was no doubt, and every statesman knew the fact, that Russia desired to advance her power into our Eastern Empire; and it was therefore the duty of the English Government to frustrate her attempts to injure other states, as a preparatory effort, the more readily and easily to get at her objects on British India. For the present, the Russians had abandoned their attempts on the Turkish territory, because a British fleet had made its appearance in the Dardanelles; but he could assure the House that the attempt would be again repeated. He concluded by moving the motion of which he had given notice.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government was anxious to give every information upon the subject to which the noble Lord had alluded that it could do; but as the motion stood, it embraced so extensive a field, that, if agreed to, it would be necessary to publish communications from various foreign Governments which it would be exceedingly undesirable to publish; and he, therefore, hoped the Government would be allowed to make such selections as would not be prejudicial to the public service and the relations subsisting between this Government and those of foreign countries. Last session he had fully stated his opinions with respect to the Hungarian question, and he believed that opinion had been reciprocated by the all but unanimous voice of the country—an expression of opinion which did great credit to the people of this country. He was enabled to say that the Russian Government would very speedily reduce its force in Moldavia and Wallachia to 100,000 men, and he was sure that would be satisfactory to the House. The noble Lord then detailed the circumstances which had induced Turkey to appeal to England, and said it was but right to state, in justice to the Russian Government, that when that appeal had been made, Russia consented no longer to insist upon active armed intervention; and an arrangement was entered into, by which Turkey became bound to remove the Polish refugees from the Turkish soil. The diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey had been re-established; and although the diplomatic relations between Turkey and Austria had not yet been actually established, there was every prospect of their being so very speedily. Throughout these difficult and intricate transactions, Sir Stratford Canning had acted with consummate judgment and ability, and it was in a great measure to him that credit was due for the re-establishment of a settlement of the misunderstandings which had arisen. Under these circumstances, he hoped the noble Lord would not press his motion, but would be satisfied with such extracts as he (Lord Palmerston) would feel at liberty to give.

Mr. C. ANSTEE said that the opinion which he had expressed in the House last session on this most important and interesting subject, he saw no reason, from what had subsequently occurred, to change; and, notwithstanding the statement of the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he could not see why the papers asked for should not be given. Russia had, throughout the transactions to which allusion had been made, violated her pledged faith, and the assurance of the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary that Russia would reduce her forces was anything but satisfactory. They had no assurance from the Emperor of Russia or his Government that such a reduction would take place; and, under these circumstances, he hoped the House would insist on the production of the papers called for by his noble friend the member for the borough of Marylebone.

Lord DUDLEY STUART said that he would be satisfied with such papers as the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary could lay on the table of the House; but, at the same time, he trusted the noble Lord would lay on the table papers relating to every subject embraced in the motion. He understood that an attempt had been made on the life of Kossuth; and he hoped that the noble Lord at the head of the Foreign-Office would use his influence to prevent such attempts.

Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON deprecated the conduct of the noble Lord in stating that an attempt had been made to poison some of the Hungarian refugees. If the noble Lord felt fully that such an attempt had been made, it was the duty of the noble Lord to come forward manfully and move for an investigation into the subject, and not make sweeping assertions, which had no foundation except in the imagination or malvolence of those who instigated the noble Lord.

Mr. COCKBURN said, that the motion appeared to him to imply a doubt that the Government had not done its duty, and he regretted, after the admirable speech of the noble Lord the Foreign Secretary last session, that any such doubt should have been thrown out. He believed that the struggle between Hungary and Austria was a struggle on the part of the people of Hungary for their ancient Constitution; and he could not but regret that, in the English House of Commons, an English gentleman should stand up to defend the proceedings of Austria in Hungary; and he held in his hand one of the bloodiest papers that it had ever been his misfortune to cast his eye upon. It was a paper giving a list of the names of some of the noblest Hungarians who had been doomed, and who had been executed by order of the Austrian Government. He felt that the Government of this country should use its moral influence to shield the unfortunate Hungarian refugees from the practices and vengeance of the Austrian and Russian Governments; and he hoped the papers to be produced would show that the Government had done so.

Mr. DISRAELI said he thought the debate an unnecessary one, and he might refer to the history of the revolutions of this country to show that what had been done in Austria had been done in England under similar circumstances; and he might also refer to wholesale murders which were daily taking place in Ceylon and other dependencies of England. When their own conduct was in this doubtful and suspicious position, he thought it became us to speak with caution of the conduct of other Governments. Nothing gratified him more than to hear so great a care evinced for the integrity of the Turkish Empire; but he could not help remembering, that when he had in that House advocated the integrity of that empire, he found himself in a minority, and that by the acts and policy of a Liberal Government. The Liberal Government had entered into a crusade against the stability of the Turkish Empire, and at Navarino they had made their first attack in that crusade. He was glad, however, to find that the Foreign Secretary and his friends had at last discovered their error; and he hoped the Government would pursue its system of recantations of their former policy, even if that was done in scanty Houses. The noble Lord the Foreign Secretary would, if left alone, do tolerably well; but he was pressed forward by the Liberal party to interfere in matters with which he had nothing to do, and that party in utter ignorance of the matters on which they spoke and dictated to Parliament.

Sir DE LACY EVANS censured the conduct of the Austrian Government in its conduct towards Hungary, and defended the conduct of the Hungarians, and of the English Government in respect to the late war in Hungary.

After a few words from Sir R. INGLES.

Mr. MONKTON MILNES said he was gratified to find that the debate had called out so general a sympathy with the Hungarians.

Mr. HENRY GRATTAN hoped it would not be considered that the noble Lord (Lord Claude Hamilton) had expressed the sentiments of the people of Ireland with regard to the Hungarians, for the great majority of the people of Ireland sympathised with the noble Hungarians.

## THE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE BOROUGH OF SUDBURY.

Major BRESFORD presented a petition from Sudbury, praying that they might be represented in Parliament.

## ENFRANCHISEMENT OF KENSINGTON, &amp;c.

Mr. MACGREGOR moved, "that in consideration of the parishes of Kensington, Chelsea, Fulham, and Hammersmith, containing a population of about 120 inhabitants, residing on an area not exceeding 8000 acres, and comprising also about 18,000 houses, of the annual rental of £10 and upwards; and further, in consideration that there is no other district in Great Britain with so great a number of inhabitants and houses unrepresented directly in this House, it is expedient and just to incorporate, by an Act of Parliament, the parishes of Kensington, Chelsea, Fulham, and Hammersmith, into a parliamentary borough, empowered to return two members to this House, to fill up the vacancies caused by the disfranchisement of the late borough of Sudbury."

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

Mr. BAGSHAW said, that a new race having got up in Sudbury since it had been disfranchised, he hoped the House would not agree to the motion, but would give to the people of Sudbury the right of returning members to Parliament.

Mr. CAMPBELL opposed the motion.

Sir GEORGE GREY said, there might be conflicting claims in other parts of the country, and until that subject was fully considered he would oppose the motion. At the time of the Reform Bill the state of the representation had been very fully considered, and he thought the settlement of the representation then made should not be lightly disturbed. The House had not at present sufficient information to legislate upon the subject, and he therefore hoped the House would not consent to the motion.

Mr. HUME said the number of members of the House of Commons was not at present complete; and, as the parishes mentioned in the motion were large and populous ones, he thought they ought to be constituted into a parliamentary borough, and be entitled to return two members to Parliament. He admitted that other places had claims, but the House would soon be forced to decide the question. He was disappointed that the noble Lord at the head of the Government had not stated his views on the subject of an extension of the franchise, which they expected to have heard earlier, from what had appeared in the demi-official organs of the Government.

After a few words from Col. DENNE, Mr. McGREGAR withdrew his motion.

## MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend and alter an act passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of William the Fourth, so far as relates to marriages within certain of the prohibited degrees of affinity. The

hon. and learned gentleman said, that in the bill which he wished to introduce, he did not wish to interfere with the laws of the Church, and there was no compulsory provision in it making it imperative upon members of the Church to solemnize marriages with a deceased wife's sister.

Sir R. INGLES said, that the measure was alike against the law of the land and the law of the Church, and against the feelings of the people; and he therefore felt it necessary to persevere in the opposition which he had on former sessions given to bills little different from the present bill. With respect to a large body of the people of England, there was but one, and that a hostile, opinion with regard to the bill; and with respect to the people of Scotland and Ireland, they were unanimously opposed to any alteration of the existing law.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT said, that, speaking for himself, as a member of the Church of England, he was opposed to the bill, but, looking at the interests and the different opinions of the Roman Catholics and the Dissenters, he felt constrained to give his support to the introduction of the measure; and he felt also that it might be considered an insult by the Dissenters if it was refused to lay the bill on the table of the House.

Mr. LAW thought the bill a violation of the law, and one which should not be allowed to be introduced. If the bill, which was a violation of the law, were allowed to pass, parties would be encouraged to violate the law in every respect.

Mr. MANGLES was in favour of the introduction of the bill.

Mr. GOULBURN was unfavourable to the measure. He had opposed the previous bills of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Stuart Wortley) on the same subject; and he saw nothing in the present bill which would induce him to view the present bill more favourably than its predecessors.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and the House divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84

Leave was then given to introduce the bill.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the further Extension of Summary Jurisdiction in cases of Larceny.

Mr. PARKER moved for leave to bring in a Bill to Repeal an Act of the 6 of Geo. IV., for encouraging the capture or destruction of piratical ships and vessels.

After a few words from Mr. GOULBURN, the motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. P. WOOD, returns connected with the Court of Chancery were ordered.

Mr. BRIGHT withdrew his motion with respect to memorials and addresses presented with respect to Margaret Hamilton, executed at Glasgow on the 31st of January.

## PENAL ACTS AGAINST THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION.

Mr. C. ANSTEE moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the penal acts against the Roman Catholic religion.

Sir R. INGLES wished to know from the Secretary for the Home Department whether the Government would oppose or support the bill.

Mr. LAW also wished to know if it was the intention of the Government to support the bill; because, if they did not, it would be better to save the time of the House by refusing to allow it to be brought in.

Sir GEORGE GREY said it was not his intention to support the bill as a whole, but he was not opposed to the repeal of certain penal statutes affecting the Roman Catholics. He believed there was very little prospect of the bill passing, and he would advise the hon. and learned gentleman to withdraw it.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the House divided, when there appeared:—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

The bill, consequently, was not introduced.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of; and the House adjourned at one o'clock.

## VICTORIA REGIA, AT CHATSWORTH.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

This interesting plant is still in a flourishing condition at Chatsworth, and continues to expand its beautiful flowers—two of which have generally opened every week during the winter: these, however, are much smaller in size than those produced during the earlier stages of the plant's growth; the largest now seldom measuring more than seven inches in diameter, whilst the first flowers measured nearly eleven. Although the plant for some time past has appeared to enjoy a partial rest, yet its growth has never been suspended, a gradual production of leaves as well as flowers having constantly been taking place; but these leaves, when fully matured, rarely have much exceeded two feet in diameter—a small size, when compared with those unfolded during the plant's most vigorous growth, the diameter then reaching nearly five feet; and the smallest leaf stalks, which at that time, had they been allowed room, would have reached to an immense length, are now also greatly diminished in size, and seldom extend to more than three or four feet from the root. At the present time, however, the plant exhibits no symptoms of decay, but is evidently in the most perfect health: the growth also appears on the increase; the leaves develop themselves with more rapidity, and are becoming larger in size; and, if we might form a judgment of future success by present appearances, a most vigorous growth may be anticipated in spring. All these expectations, however, may prove delusive—our knowledge of the habits of the plant is too limited at present to admit of our deciding whether it is really an annual, a biennial, or a perennial; we are inclined to think the latter. Should it prove short-lived, we have been fortunate enough to save a quantity of fine-looking seeds, some of which are already sown, and will probably prevent the plant from being again lost to the country.

There are at the present time fifteen leaves upon the plant; the fifty-fifth leaf is now developing itself, and the twenty-fifth flower-bud has made its appearance.

JOSEPH PAXTON.

Chatsworth, Jan. 30, 1850.

[The large Engraving of the *Victoria Regia* appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov. 17, 1849.]

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

TRING, READING, AND BASINGSTOKE.—On Saturday, the Master in Chancery (Richards) declared a distribution of 10s. per share amongst the shareholders, out of the assets accruing from the winding-up of this company's affairs. A further return is expected.

DUBLIN AND BELFAST.—The third contract, from Dundalk to the Wellington Inn, near Newry, is now nearly ready to receive the permanent way; and were the Government loan obtained, the line to Portadown could be completed in less than twelve months.

BRIGHTON, LEWES, AND TONBRIDGE WELLS RAILWAY.—On Saturday the Master in Chancery (Sir William Horne) proceeded with the list of shareholders in this undertaking, and placed thereon as contributories, liable to a *pro rata* payment in discharge of the liabilities, amounting to £5000, 1100 shareholders who had applied for shares, and had them allotted, but who had neither paid the deposit nor signed the deed of contract.

THE REPRESENTATION OF COLCHESTER.—The election of a member to serve in Parliament for the borough of Colchester, in the room of Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart., resigned, commenced on Thursday last, when Lord John Manners and Mr. George Wingrove Cooke, the barrister and author, were respectively put in nomination; and on a show of hands being taken, the choice was declared by the returning officer (the Mayor) to have fallen on the latter gentleman. A poll was, however, demanded by the friends of Lord John Manners.

APPLICATION FOR INFORMATION.—Just before the rising of the Court of Queen's Bench, in Dublin, on Thursday week, a solemn-looking gentleman, said to be a member of the legal profession, got on his legs, and after a preparatory "hem," put the following question to the Chief Justice (Blackburne):—"My Lord, I have been deputed by some of the most respectable of the citizens of Dublin to inquire from your Lordship what time the court will deliver judgment in the case of Wanchob v. Reynolds." With a gravity of countenance four times as imperturbable as that of the questioner, the Chief Justice replied as follows:—"Have the kindness to inform the respectable citizens who have sent you here, that you have put that question to the Court, and that the Court gave you no reply."

A WARNING TO THE BENEVOLENT.—We have been favoured by a correspondent with a very interesting specimen of the *modus operandi* which is adopted by a class of speculators who have recently been brought rather forcibly under public notice through the medium of our police reports. We allude to the beggarly letter impostors. In the present instance the "dodge" implies an expenditure of capital, which argues on the part of the adventurers a lively faith in the existence of a large class of individuals in whom the bumps of benevolence and veneration are developed at the expense of the organ of caution. The victim selected in the case before us is the daughter of a clergyman. A printed document is forwarded, setting forth in vivid terms the distress, both mental and material, which has been incurred by a clergyman, whose name, from obvious reasons, the document avoids mentioning, through an incautious investment of capital in a public building for charitable purposes, which the author of the appeal, also from obvious reasons, avoids particularizing any further. To spare the feelings of the distressed gentleman, which, it is feared, might suffer from any more direct mode of relief, a lady from whom the documents purports to emanate has hit upon the brilliant idea of affording to the charitably disposed an opportunity of profitably investing their benevolence either in the purchase of a recipe for some wonderful renovator of "French polish," or in a religious book entitled the "Picture of Grace," a prospectus of which is appended, as the taste of the individual may be literally or economically disposed. Particular stress is laid on the purchase of the French polish, this being a mode of exerting one's philanthropy which the lady thinks, "happily will not compromise or interfere with the religious opinions of any." This touching document is accompanied by an envelope bearing the "lady's" address, duly provided with a postage stamp, and containing a card furnished with a neat little pouch destined to contain the sum which is to accomplish the double object of preventing a worthy clergyman's goods from being "sold up," and of bestowing on your own the unfading brightness of a good deed. The words "Slip down" is inscribed on the card, and denoting the mode in which the remittance is to be inverted, complete the very perfect arrangements of this "artful dodge;" to the efficacy of which, we trust, the publicity we thus afford it, will contribute as it deserves.



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**GREAT PICTURE-FRAME MART, 63, Fleet-street.**—W. FOLLIT has added Extensive Workshops to his Warehouse, for the purpose of manufacturing on the premises every article used in the art of Carving and Gilding, thereby saving all intermediate profits, the advantage of which he is appropriating to the Public and Trade. Frames in Gilt, Gold, and Silver, in length. Priced sheets of Patterns, free.—FOLLIT, 63, Fleet-street, corner of Boquerie-street.

**PARIAN ORNAMENTS.**—Bracelets, 16s.; Earrings, in gold, 12s. per pair; Gentlemen's Scarf Pins, in gold, 8s.; Brooches, 3s.; Black and White Brooches, 7s. 6d. All post-free. A List on receipt of a stamp.—Mrs. MARY BROUGHAM, Manufacturer, Burslem.

**JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES,** at the Manufactory, 333, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The extraordinary accuracy of the above watches is proved by the Swiss manufacturers or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a Twopenny Stamp.

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**ELECTRO and SHEFFIELD PLATE.**—The Catalogue of Prices, with Drawings of Silver Plated Dish Covers, Vegetable or Curry Dishes, and other requisites for the Dinner Table, is published, and may be had gratis, or will be sent, postage free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—T. COX SAVORY and Co., 47, Cornhill, London, 7 doors from Gracechurch-street.

**SILVER PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS** beg to call the attention of customers to the reduced prices at which they are now selling the best wrought London-made SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, and Silver Tea and Coffee services. The Pamphlet, illustrated by drawings, and containing the weights and prices of the various articles required in family use, may be had on application, or will be sent, post free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

**WATCHES and CLOCKS.**—A Pamphlet explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, gratis, by post, if applied for by a post paid penny.—T. COX SAVORY and Co., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill, seven doors from Gracechurch-street, London.

**SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.**—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill, solicit an inspection of this beautiful metal, which continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for silver. The magnificent stock has lately been enriched with many splendid novelties in dinner, tea, and breakfast services. The silver and fork department includes every pattern usually made in solid silver. Orders to any extent can now be promptly executed. Pamphlets, with sketches and prices, can be obtained gratis at the Manufactory, 18, Cornhill.

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**SARL and SONS, Watch Manufacturers and Working Goldsmiths,** 18, Cornhill, invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK OF GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the stock, commencing economy with quality:—

Gold Cases Silver and Dialia, Cases, &c.	
Watches of the horizontal make, jewelled in four	£ 2 2 0
holes, maintaining power, 1st size	5 10 0
Ditto, 2nd size	7 10 0
Ditto, 3rd size	9 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapement, jewelled in four or six holes, 1st size	9 9 0
Ditto with the flat fashionable style, with the most highly finished movements, jewelled in 10 extra holes, 3rd size	14 14 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelve-month's trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of FINE GOLD NECK CHAINS, a yard and a quarter long at the following very reduced prices, according to the weight of the silver:—

Not Patterns	Fashionable Bright Link
The weight of 3 sovereigns £3 3	The weight of 4 sovereigns £5 15
The weight of 4 sovereigns £4 4	The weight of 5 sovereigns £6 15
The weight of 5 sovereigns £5 5	The weight of 6 sovereigns £7 15
The weight of 6 sovereigns £6 6	The weight of 7 sovereigns £8 15

GOLD GUARD CHAINS charged according to the same scale. A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill.

## KING and CO., SILK MERCERS, 213, REGENT-STREET.

Respectfully solicit the attention of Ladies to the eight following Advertisements.  
 KING and CO. respectfully beg to announce that their Stock of NEW SPRING SILKS, amounting to £50,000, is now ready for inspection at their Silk and Shawl Warehouse, 213, Regent-street.

KING and CO. also beg to announce that they will forward their SILK PATTERNS POSTAGE FREE to any part of the United Kingdom, India, or the Colonies. By this method, adopted by King and Co., Ladies in the Country are offered the same advantages and facility in selecting their Walking, Evening, and Winding Dresses if residing in London.  
 Address, KING and CO., 213, Regent-street, London.

KING and CO. will forward ALL PARCELS CARRIAGE FREE to any part of the United Kingdom if above the value of £5. Parcels under the value of £5 will be forwarded at very low rates.

THE NEW FANCY STRIPED and CHECKED SILKS, at 18s 6d and 21s 6d the full dress. Patterns sent Post free. Address, KING and CO., 213, Regent-street.

These Silks and the following are all the wide width. THE RICHEST GLACE and FANCY SILKS, at 25s the full dress. Patterns sent Post free. Address, KING and CO., 213, Regent-street.

THE NEW BROCADED GLACE SILKS, at 35s the full dress. Patterns sent Post free. Address, KING and CO., 213, Regent-street.

THE NEW BROCHE GROS D'ECOSSE, at 30s the full dress. Patterns sent Post free. Address, KING and CO., 213, Regent-street.

THE NEW ARMURES and GROS ROYALS, at 35s the full dress. Patterns sent Post free. Address, KING and CO., 213, Regent-street.

SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, at HALF PRICE!—On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, and during the ensuing week, will be offered for sale the Fancy Goods of all kinds remaining on hand from last Spring; as they must be entirely disposed of before the new goods are received, they have been reduced to prices very far below their original cost and actual present value. They consist of Fancy Silks, Velvets, Mantles, Shawls, Dresses of all descriptions, Ribbons, Lace Robes, Collars, &c. Fancy Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c., and remnants of all kinds. \* \* \* Ladies will find among these goods really good articles and great bargains! Regent House (ALISON'S), 238, 219, and 212, Regent-street.

**THE FLORIFORM PARASOL.** Registered, Act 6 & 7 Vict., c. 65.  
 Some time ago a Number of the "Art-Union" Journal contained a letter from a Lady on the Shapes of Parasols, the writer of which tastefully suggested that a great improvement might be made in their appearance, by adopting in their formation the configuration of Flowers, instead of the antique Mushroom shape.

This suggestion, as far as is mechanically practicable, is carried out by the invention of the FLORIFORM PARASOL, which exhibits, when open, the elegant outline of an expanded flower.

THE FLORIFORM PARASOL may be purchased of all first-class Milliners and Parasol Dealers throughout the Kingdom; and wholesale, of JOHN MORLAND and SON, Manufacturers, 50, Eastcheap, London-bridge.

**THE LAST WEEK'S SALE OF Messrs. BEECH and BERRALL'S VALUABLE WINTER STOCK,** at an enormous reduction from the original cost, in order to make room for the extensive purchases for the Spring Trade. Those Ladies who have not hitherto availed themselves of the bargains offered by the above establishment, will do well to take this opportunity to select from the stock—Thousands of yards of elegant Striped, Checked, Brocade, and Glace Silks, all reduced to 6s 6d, 9s 6d, 11s 6d, and 2s 4d per yard; former prices, 2s 6d to 3s 9d. Black Silks and Satinette, 10s 6d and 2s 6d the Dress. Black Watered Silks, Brocade ditto, and Black Dress Satins, at the same reduction. 475 pieces of real French Merinoes (washed and pressed) in Black and all colours, now selling at 2s 4d, 3s 9d, and 3s 3d per yard. Delaines, Cashmere, and other Fancy Dresses are now being offered at one half last month's prices. Shawls, Mantles, and Furs at astonishingly low prices.—For the convenience of Ladies residing in the Country, patterns for inspection forwarded postage free. N.B. All parcels to the amount of £1 will be sent to any part, carriage paid, and all colours.

Address, BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road.  
 LINDENHALLS TO THE QUEEN. Established in 1778.  
**LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN,** and WEDDING and GENERAL OUTFITS for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, are supplied by JOHN CAPPER and SON, 69, Gracechurch-street, LONDON, in a Separate Department, under competent Female superintendence. The prices are economical, the materials and workmanship excellent.

**BONNETS.—PARISIAN MILLINERY.**—To Cash Purchasers wishing to avoid the charges of private Milliners. Compare the following prices:—French Satin or Glace Silk Bonnets, all colours, Cap, &c. complete, 12s 9d to 16s 9d; Mourning Satin, or Ducape, richly trimmed, patent Veil, 10s 6d to 14s 6d; White or Black Lace, elegantly finished, 15s to 18s 6d; Any-coloured Cap, all colours, drawn on or Paris net, 10s 6d to 18s 6d; Paris Chape for Brides, One Guinea each; Fine Sewn Chape, 8s 6d to 15s; White Bermuda Chape, 3s 11d to 5s 11d; Dunstable Whole Straws, the new shape, 2s 11d to 3s 11d; Fine Kids Straws, 3s 11d to 5s 11d; Leghorn Hats, Prince of Wales shape, 3s 11d; very fine, at 5s 11d. More fashionable or more becoming Bonnets will be provided at an advance; and the latest fashions in London to select from for Cash only, at Cranbourn House, No. 39, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.—Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and Co.

Country Milliners supplied with Pattern Bonnets monthly.  
 W. W. SHEATH, SILK MERCER, &c., 261, REGENT-STREET.

Most respectfully invites his discreet and very handsome Patrons, and Ladies in general, to view his extensive and magnificent Stock of Foreign and British Silks, Satins, Velvets, &c. &c.

The prices commencing as follows, viz.  
 Striped Glace Silks, 18s 6d the dress.  
 The Richest Qualities at 35s.  
 Very Rich Glace Pout de Soies, at 35s the dress.  
 The Richest Qualities at 35s.  
 Very Rich Broad and Pompadour Glaces, at 60s, 77s, and 85s the full dress.  
 Very Rich Black Glace Silks, at 30s, 40s, and 50s the dress.  
 Superior Black Satins, 36s to 63s the dress.  
 Ladies are most respectfully informed that Patterns of the above will be forwarded Postage free, by addressing to  
 W. W. SHEATH, 261, Regent-street, London.

**CHILDREN'S HAIR.—The Balsamic Properties of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL** nourish the Hair in its embryonic state, accelerate its growth, sustain it in maturity, and continue the possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxuriant redundancy, to the latest period of human life. Genial and purifying, it dispels all scurf and impurity, and renders the use of the fine comb unnecessary.

\* \* \* Many spurious imitations are offered for sale, the purchasers of which have not been aware of the imposition until the almost total loss of their Hair has convinced them that they have been using a compound of deleterious ingredients instead of the original ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It is, therefore, highly necessary to see that those words are on the wrapper.—Price, 3s 6d, 7s; family bottles (equal to four small), 10s 6d; and double that size, 21s.—Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

**THE REGISTERED IRON COT.**—These COTS are made with moveable sides of perforated metal, in imitation of cane, forming a perfectly safe and very handsome Bed for Children of all ages. They are strongly recommended for the elegance of their appearance, their great durability, and their entire safety for even the youngest children. A large assortment of Iron and Brass Bedsteads made with the Patent Movable Joints and all the latest improvements. The German Spring Mattresses, and every description of Bedding.—TYLOR and PACE, Patentees and Manufacturers, 313, Oxford-street, adjoining Hanover-square; and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside.—Price Lists, with Engravings, forwarded on application.

**LANCET-EDGE RAZOR** (Registered Jan. 22, 1848)—Gentlemen are invited to inspect this unequalled and scientific invention, which is the best of the present day. It possesses the only two points necessary to a good razor, viz. an edge which cuts and is durable. This article of utility is warranted the best ever produced. \* \* \* New Razor.—Messrs. Mappin, of Sheffield, have registered a "Lancet-edge razor," from their having succeeded in obtaining an edge possessing the keenness of the lancet point, whilst it retains the temper and lasting qualities of the steel.

For particulars of this article of utility, apply to the original inventors, TYLOR and PACE, Patentees and Manufacturers, 313, Oxford-street, adjoining Hanover-square; and 3, Queen-street, Cheapside.—Price Lists, with Engravings, forwarded on application.

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